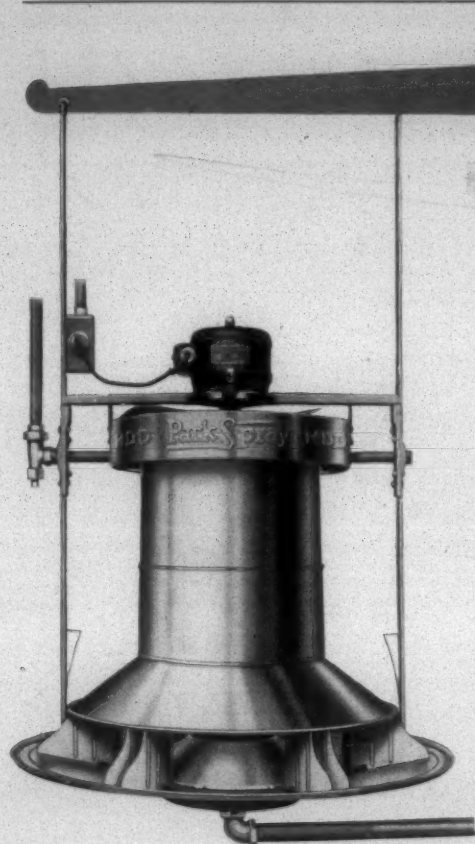


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 31, 1932

No. 5



7 TONS *of* REFRIGERATING CAPACITY

Each **ParkSpray** HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIER of the type shown above has a cooling capacity equal to a 7-ton Refrigerating Machine.



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Write us for Bulletin 131-B fully describing the **ParkSpray** Automatic Airchanger.

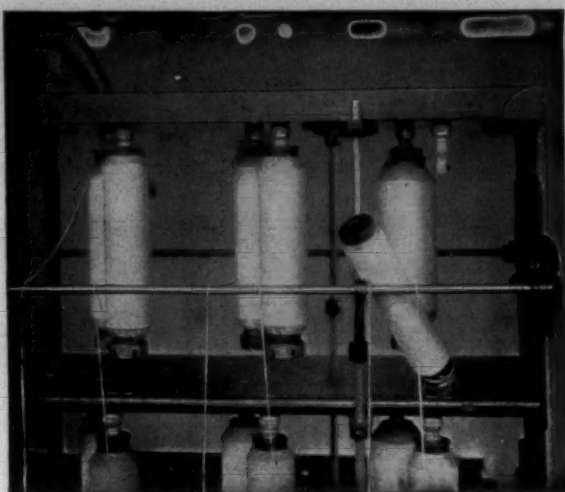
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FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

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A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
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RINGS**



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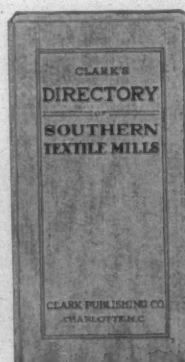
According to carefully verified records, a print cloth mill in South Carolina is today still operating 30,000 rings which have been running on the same flange since 1922. These rings have been running not only days, but nights also until the past year, making an equivalent of approximately 20 years normal running. Needless to add, these are DIAMOND FINISH Rings. Do you know of any test for rings that means anything when compared with the TIME-TEST of actual performance on duty?

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Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

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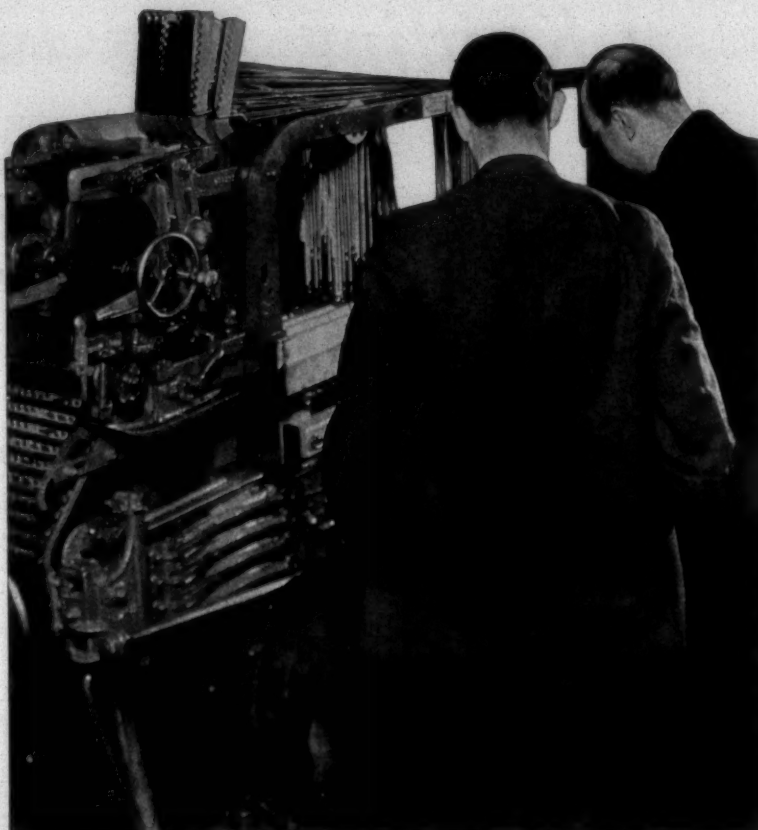
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WHAT THE NEW C & K COTTON KING LOOM MEANS TO THE MANAGEMENT



The advantage of Cotton King Looms to the management can best be described by the following typical example.

	Old Looms	Cotton Kings
Looms per weaver	4	12
Looms per fixer	44	48
Speed	140	143
Per cent production	66	78
Yards per loom per 48 hour week	274	331
Yards per weaver's set per 48 hour week	1096	3972

Comparison	20.8% more cloth per loom
Cotton Kings	262.0% more cloth per weaver's set
vs. Old Looms	40.8% saving in weaving cost including all labor and overhead charges
	42.8% return on investment

These figures were computed from data secured in a mill in which Cotton King Looms and "old looms" were weaving identical fabrics under the same operating conditions.

In this day of competitive manufacturing and selling, would not such savings mean something to YOU?

THE NEW C & K PRECISION FAMILY

High Speed Worsted	Super Silk
4 x 1 Automatic; 4 x 4 Non-automatic	Cone, dobby or intermediate head
Cotton King—Cam or dobby	Non-automatic with feeler motion
2 x 1 and 4 x 1 bobbin changing	2 x 1 or 4 x 1 bobbin changing
2 x 1 shuttle changing	2 x 1 shuttle changing

PRECISION PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION ALIKE IN ALL



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— OF THE KNITTING CALENDAR —

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition

Commercial Museum
Philadelphia

April 11-12-13-14-15, 1932

FIVE DAYS in which the heads of the knitting trade will gather at the Commercial Museum to view the largest and most educational display of knitting machinery and allied products in the country.

FIVE DAYS to actually demonstrate your products to thousands of mill executives, superintendents and purchasing agents.

FIVE DAYS to find new customers and renew acquaintance with old customers.

FIVE DAYS to familiarize your name to thousands and build solid and dependable business for the future.

FIVE DAYS that will increase your sales for **YEARS** to come.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 31, 1932

No. 5

At Your Expense

Address by David Clark before Gastonia Rotary Club.

W. D. Anderson requested me to address you upon "Federal Expenditures and Taxes," but I adopted as my title, "At Your Expense," because, although Congress has created the new bureaus and jobs, the cost of supporting them must be borne by you, or in other words, they have been created "at your expense."

In times of prosperity we paid little attention to the extravagances established by Congress, and it requires a period of depression to make us realize how we have been betrayed.

In 1910, our total government expenditures were less than \$700,000,000, but now they are in excess of \$4,000,000,000 per annum.

The following is a comparison of our annual United States Government expense in 1910 with the expenses of recent years:

1910	\$ 693,000,000
1927	3,493,000,000
1928	3,643,000,000
1929	3,848,000,000
1930	3,994,000,000
1931	4,220,000,000

People anticipated an increase in Federal indebtedness as the result of the World War, and were prepared for additional expenses as the result of interest upon that indebtedness, but the figures given above show that even since 1927 there has been a steady increase in Governmental expenses, and that the increase since 1927 has been \$727,000,000, which is more than the total cost of running the Federal Government in 1910.

The following is a comparison of some of the Federal expenditures of 1929 with the budget for 1932:

	1924	1932
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 4,986,000
Indian schools	4,300,000	10,649,000
Immigration Bureau	3,020,000	10,707,000
Navy Dept. engineering	11,190,000	18,373,000
Expense of customs collection	11,500,000	23,000,000
Operation and maintenance of public buildings	9,000,000	16,797,000
War Dept. barracks and quarters	3,116,000	14,736,000
Navy yards and docks	5,075,000	12,860,000
River and harbor improvements	27,000,000	60,000,000
National park service	1,632,000	9,277,000
Bureau of Lighthouses	7,565,000	10,943,000
Bureau of Fisheries	1,100,000	2,337,000
Clerk of Circuit and District Courts	1,450,000	2,217,000
Diplomatic and consular service	4,902,000	6,811,000
Market news service	401,000	1,406,000
Plant industry bureau	2,426,000	5,400,000

These comparisons show only a few of the increases which have been made since 1924 at your expense.

We have restricted and reduced immigration but our immigration bureau will this year cost \$10,700,000 as

compared to \$3,020,000 in 1924, when there were more immigrants.

The volume of imports has dwindled since the depression began but the collection of the customs this year will cost \$23,000,000 as compared to \$11,500,000 in 1924, when imports were much greater.

The Department of Commerce will, in spite of the reduced volume of our commerce, cost the taxpayers \$4,986,000 this year as against \$1,900,000 in 1924.

Eight years ago we were spending \$4,300,000 upon Indian schools but this year with fewer Indians the taxpayers must provide \$10,649,000 to educate Indians, most of whom do not desire education and have never benefited to any great extent from such education as has been forced upon them.

In 1924 the Government was spending \$401,000 for market news letters but now they are printing 100,000,000 pamphlets each year and the taxpayers must provide \$1,406,000 annually for same.

Not only are these pamphlets printed at your expense but large numbers of people are employed, also at your expense, in their preparation. Some of the recently issued pamphlets which can be secured for the asking are:

"How to Dress for Sunbaths."
"Children's Rompers."
"Bringing Up Baby."
"Public Dancehalls."
"Love Life of Bull Frogs."

While several million people are out of work and thousands are hungry, the Government is studying the "Love Life of Bull Frogs" at your expense.

On June 30, 1929, there was a grand total of a number of employees in the executive service of 587,665. On June 30, 1930, there were 608,915 in the executive service and on June 30, 1931, notwithstanding the depreciation in business, this number had grown to 616,837 employees in the executive service, an increase of over 29,000 in two years, while business has been going the other way.

The above figures are for Federal employment only. It is now estimated that one person out of every eight in this country is employed by the Federal, State, county or city government, and lives at your expense.

We paid our own way during the World War and loaned money to the governments of Europe upon their promise to pay, but now they will not pay and talk of cancellations, which would mean that the people of the United States would have to be taxed in order to pay off the bonds we issued in order to get the money which was loaned to them.

Great Britain says that she can not pay \$159,000,000,

(Continued on Page 27)

Individual vs. Four-Frame Drives

AT the recent meeting of the National Textile Forum, held in Boston under the auspices of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association, master mechanics discussed the individual motor drive as compared with the four-frame drive. The discussion, in part, follows:

The question is:

"Are individual drives to be preferred over four-frame drives, considering power consumption, cost of installation, maintenance costs and production obtained?"

Member: We have one weave room equipped with individual motor drives and another room that is not.

At the present time we have four 100-horsepower motors and one 50-horsepower motor running to supply power for the weave room without the individual drive. We are running five motors for perhaps a couple of hundred looms.

In the room with the individual drives, the production at the present time is very limited, but we are not worrying about that, as far as power is concerned, because when a loom is stopped the power is also stopped.

In the weave room I personally favor the individual drive. Outside of that I do not know.

Chairman: The individual drive is the first part of the question. I would like to know what experience you gentlemen have had.

We know there is a little added induction to the individual drives. We know the power factors involved vary greatly. Just at this time when people are buying so much power, that is quite an item.

Member: On individual drive we had four heavy calenders which required a 50-horsepower motor to start them. After the calenders got warmed up the horsepower would drop to 40. I can put a line shaft across and drive those four calenders with about an 81-power factor.

When we changed over, a number of years ago, we put individual drives on everything, but the power factor would not register at all, when we first started in.

Chairman: Have you had any experience with power-factor correction?

Member: Only by changing the motors around, that is all. I have rearranged the motors and brought the power factor to about 65. I have three lines, that take 75 per cent of the power, that are up around 80. When we started our new plant, I think the power factor 30 was the lowest, and would not register, so we had to start in and change our motors around.

Member: In the finishing plant I think that is true, where you have heavy machinery.

We put everything on individual drive except our calenders and washing machines. For calenders we have never changed over, and I do not think we will for awhile. Tenter frames and all small machines, everything like that, we run on individual drive.

Chairman: Do you maintain a good power factor?

Member: No; we are ashamed of it.

Member: In our bleach house we have a friction load when we are running all our machines. That helps out our power factor.

Member: Our power factor is due to the poor voltage from the power company that is supplying us. I think that is going to be improved. I do not think it is so much our fault.

Member: One of the important things to be considered in selecting a motor to drive a calender is the neces-

sary torque required to start the calender. It is more a matter of selection of motor that will give the proper torque and yet have its horsepower when running, close to the rating of the motor. There are various kinds of motors used in driving a calender, each of which has its advantages, but in any case sufficient torque must be produced to start the calender. The motor that will accomplish this purpose and still have the running load close to the rating is preferred. Two motors lend themselves for this purpose, the high torque squirrel-cage motor and the slip-ring motor. The high-torque motor requires excess current to start, otherwise it is the simpler and many times preferable. The slip-ring motor has the advantage of low-current starting, but more complicated in control, but in either case the power factor should be reasonably good if the proper torque motor is selected, and the size suitable for the machine which it is to run.

I am more or less acquainted with one bleachery, and know that the selection of motors there was not of the best, or, in other words, they are much larger than required. Most calenders that are purchased today are equipped with individual drive, the motor being wisely designed in regard to size and torque, and in such case produces a reasonable power factor. It is true that the higher torque motor has lower efficiency, but the power factor is not essentially altered, and is purely a function of the load.

Regarding the power factor, it is not a serious proposition. Generally when it is low it is caused by poor selection of motors, both as to load and speed. With the individual motor driving a loom you are dealing with essentially a small motor, and it is known that the smaller the motor the slower the speed, the poorer the power factor, but the efficiency is not affected to any great extent. In fact, with the loom drive, manufacturers of motors designed the loom motor so as to have a low torque inasmuch as it starts without load and thereby a gain of efficiency is realized. In a weave room the power factor obtained is around 55 to 75 per cent, probably a good average would be 65. Most contracts have a penalty clause at 80 per cent, which seems to be the dividing line. This difference can be corrected in several ways, the most feasible of which is to introduce synchronous motors on compressors or pumps with the leading component. The introduction of a few motors of this nature will correct a large portion of the power factor produced by loom motors. The power factor in most weave rooms is corrected by static condensers. In New Bedford there is a large weave room using static condensers for correcting their power factor. This method of correction is not very expensive as far as first cost is concerned and very economical in running, the efficiency being around 98 per cent, consequently the only disadvantage would be the first cost.

A gentleman over here asked the advantages of individual drive. There are several, the first being flexibility. Someone has already remarked that in these times when it is necessary to run a 100-horsepower motor it requires more power to drive the friction load than is used in producing goods.

The second advantage is cleanliness, which is essential to weave rooms weaving fine goods, as a spot on the goods creates considerable loss. On coarse goods this is not so essential, but it is a factor. With individual drive there are no belts or shafting to span the ceiling or wall, thus

saving in paint and realizing an increased reflection of light.

Third—Safety. No belts or shafting running. Nothing exposed. No danger to the life of the operator.

Fourth—Fire Hazard. As the belt holes are eliminated and no shafting or belting to fan flames, i.e., fire should be much more disastrous with a group drive than with individual.

Again I would answer the question in this way. What is there against the individual drive? Absolutely nothing. More efficient, increased production, economy of operation, less fire hazard and everything that you can realize, are in favor of it with the exception of first cost, and this factor is not large, especially when a mill is designed with this consideration. In practically any installation the investment is offset by realized gains within a few years.

Some of us can hark back to the days when individual drive was tried at the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills. The former agent made a thorough investigation before he would adopt the drive. A small section was started with individual drive, and the result caused them to extend the investigation to a large number of their looms—previous to the disastrous fire. In the rebuilding of the mill the benefit realized from previous experience determined the adoption of individual drive. It is shown that the prices paid for power at that time realized a saving of \$1.50 per motor per year, due to the increase in economy. They know have a weave room of approximately 4,000 motors, and the expense of these motors has been somewhere between 1 and 2 cents per motor per year. The Nashawena Mills at New Bedford have had similar experience. On individual drive on spinning and twisting frames, and other machinery throughout the mill, if the motors are selected wisely, the power factor is as good with individual drive as with group.

Member: I would like to inquire about the power factor of the BTA motor.

Member: The power factor of the BTA motor at high speed is comparable with the ordinary induction motor. The power factor of the BTA motor running on the lower speed is 50 to 60 per cent. It is the only motor, as far as A.C. is concerned, that you can use in variable speed work. The power factor is reasonable, and should never be turned down from this standpoint.

Power factor is not a power consumption proposition. It simply means you have to pay for the investment in extra generating and transmission apparatus.

Chairman: Is there much advantage in using a synchronous motor in your line to relieve the generation by bringing up the field?

Member: If you are talking strictly of a synchronous motor, the corrective factor of a synchronous motor is dependent upon whether it is carrying partly a load or is a condenser only. A large amount of correction can be realized even though the motor is nearly loaded, and in such cases it is the most economical method of correction. Again, a synchronous motor can be run strictly as a synchronous condenser. In such case the full capacity goes into the correction. The loss realized amounts to approximately 15 per cent of the capacity of the condenser, and where a large amount of power is required to be corrected, it is generally the most economical way. It is surprising what results may be obtained in the ordinary plant by adopting motors for driving compressors, pumps, etc., around the plant in sizes of 50 to 75 horsepower, especially if the motor is selected with a 20 per cent leading component. Many times the power factor may be brought beyond the penalty point. An illustration of this was realized in the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company,

where they had quite a large number of loom motors with a power factor slightly below the penalty point, namely, 80 per cent, and Mr. Arey realizing the advantage in cost of power by improving his power factor to beyond the penalty point selected a motor for a compressor with a leading component which was enough to bring the power factor above the 80 per cent where penalty was realized.

Member: I could give you a few figures on the cost, in the light of the statement on loom motors.

In a mill like ours the cost per loom would be around \$400. That is the cost of labor to keep those looms in operation. Five per cent on that would mean \$20 per year per loom in value received.

In a spinning mill, on numbers such as we have, every turn of your front roll stands you \$2 per turn per year, and every turn you lose is \$2 that you pay without getting any return.

We have some four-frame drives; we have direct drives and we have chain drive. The chain drive is effective, but it requires more work.

The ideal drive for our work, where we do not change numbers, it seems to me would be the direct application of the motor to the cylinder shaft.

With the four-frame drive, running four spinning frames and with a loss that does not go more than 3 per cent on the average, there is \$24 a year loss on those four frames, or \$6 per frame per year under good conditions.

The worst condition we found was the oil leaking out of your loose pulley. You have a tremendous up-keep cost for your belting.

I do not know anything about the cost of the original investment, but one of the other speakers seems to feel that is offset by other things. As far as efficiency goes we get considerable of a return by having a drive that is absolute.

Member: I would like to ask how large a motor he would put on a 272-spindle warp spinning frame, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, ring spindle, speed 9,200?

Member: That would run somewhere around 40 spindles per horsepower.

Member: It takes a little over 7 horsepower to do that. It doesn't take anywhere near that with a group drive and 75-horsepower motor.

Member: With group drive the average power is different. A frame takes less power with empty bobbins than it does with full bobbins. You will have less power with a group drive than with individual drive. When you come down to the ratio of kilowatt input to production you will be on the other side of the ledger. That is really what you are after.

A great many times when a steam engine has been replaced by motors a larger consumption is realized. Many have been disappointed by the fact that the power consumption is larger than it was with the steam engine. But when you come to the ratio of kilowatt input to production output you will find the factor is on the other side.

Belt slippage, etc., is largely eliminated in the individual drive.

In comparing the four-frame drive with the individual drive, there is an advantage in the individual drive in flexibility. The efficiency is nearly the same, but the decided advantage is the elimination of the vertical belts which are really the worst offenders as far as slippage goes in a mill. If, however, the pulley ratios in a group drive are designed with regard to proper mechanical proportion and wide belts used, this slippage is reduced to a minimum. The four-frame drive is the simplest form of group drive and used largely in old mills. The individual

drive, however, will pay for itself over a term of reasonable number of years through its increase of production.

Member: The objection I have to the four-frame drive is the small pulley above.

Member: That has to be selected with reasonable judgment. If a four-frame drive is selected it needs to be selected with reasonable proportions, wide belts, and so forth. Then your efficiency, production and upkeep is improved.

WASTE PACKED BEARINGS

Member: There is one thing I want to draw attention to. I think in most cases where the individual drive has been used, and especially on looms, probably 98 per cent are using what are known as the waste-packed type. Many times you will find the cover has been drilled for the purpose of squirting oil into the bearing. That is a point that I want to bring out.

One of the reasons that the waste-packed bearing was adopted was cleanliness in the weave room. Secondly, it is one of the most practical bearings used. The third reason is, there is economy in oil.

When a waste-packed bearing is sent out by the factory it is properly packed and properly saturated. It needs to be inspected to see that it is all right. Some judgment needs to be used as far as inspection is concerned. But I dare say that if it was in my mill I shouldn't have any fear of the bearing after I once saw it started off and seated properly. It should run at least six months. I should investigate to see if the bearing would not run one year. If the loom fixer or caretaker squirts oil into the bearing the oil runs down over the bearing housing to the floor or some other part of the machine, and is scattered over the cloth and becomes anything but a clean thing. And there is a lot of oil wasted.

Years ago, in one particular mill in Pawtucket, a motor was installed and the electrical man became more or less enthusiastic over the bearing. He thought he would try one out. He ran it for seventeen months without putting in any oil whatever beyond the original saturation. Then he became alarmed and took the bearing down and found it practically as good as when it started. In other words, he said he thought it would run 17 months more. We wouldn't advise running that long, but to examine to learn what was safe. We advise you to watch it.

The limiting feature of a waste-packed bearing is the carbonizing of the waste where it bears against the shaft or becomes matted. Once in a while that should be picked apart and resaturated.

I just wanted to call attention to this because there has been a lot of wrong ideas in regard to taking care of such a bearing.

Chairman: In our case we have nearly 400 of them, and we always have the inspection done at noon-time, when the loom is stopped. The possibility of any dirt getting in is very limited at that time. We do just a few at a time, so that the room is covered in six months. It is always done by the electricians, so we know whom to look to. We have never had a bit of trouble in five years with a bearing on one of these motors.

How often is it necessary to renew the waste as long as it is running all right?

Member: I would say perhaps once a year or something of that kind.

Chairman: Has anybody anything to say about other types of bearings?

Member: In the blowing out of motors, how many men have the electrical department to blow out the motors?

Chairman: We do not have a great many that have to be blown out.

Member: We have two men every day.

Chairman: How often do you blow each motor?

Member: They start in a certain room and go right around.

Chairman: Do you have any motors in the picker room?

Member: Yes.

Chairman: Is there a special type of enclosed motor in the picker room?

Member: The ordinary type.

Chairman: You do not have any more trouble with them than you do with the others?

Member: No.

Member: I would like to discuss the possibility of using a totally enclosed motor in a wet place. This is a case where the motor is on the floor running a pump.

Member: A totally enclosed motor, if there are no fumes or steam or anything of that kind, will answer nicely. The enclosed motor is better than the open motor.

As far as the winding is concerned, in the ordinary dye house or any place where chemicals exist, a partial enclosing of the motor may be a preventative, but it is not an effective preventative against the winding being damaged by the chemicals, or moisture, and so forth. In other words, an enclosed motor put into a place of that sort should have the winding treated by a special impregnation, just as if it was open.

Goods Market Quiet

"Prices are well maintained in a quiet market. The volume of business for this week is about the same as it was last week. The last day or two seemed to bring some increase in inquiry for print cloths, but the prices offered have been below what the mills are willing to accept and, in consequence, the business has gone to second-hands. These second-hand goods are there to be sold, however, and the sooner they are sold and out of the way the sooner business will come back to first-hands again," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Meanwhile, the mills are not forcing sales of print cloths. Both mills and selling agents recognize the damage that would be done to the market if prices should be broken now, and we believe that the majority would still further reduce their production rather than let prices run well under cost again. Selling agents offered 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents and second-hands have sold at 3¾ cents.

"Sheeting prices are reasonably steady but would do better if the mills in this group would take a little more care in keeping production in line with consumption.

"The trade continues under the belief that, if we have a spell of good weather, better demand for finished goods will develop between now and the middle of April. It would be welcome.

"National politics and banking and tax measures in Washington do not seem to be in a happy condition but after all the pounding that we have been through, the low-price levels that we have reached for commodities, the bare shelves in so many directions, even such unfavorable factors no longer exercise the depressing force that they did previous to last winter. We do not hesitate to express the opinion that constructive factors now have more influence on the situation than the unfavorable ones."

Textile Secrets Are Undiscovered Knowledge

BY C. H. CLARK

Secretary, U. S. Institute of Textile Research.

IN an address before Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, Mr. Clark touched upon a number of most important textile inventions of the past and their significance and presented a very interesting argument for the necessity of textile research. His remarks, in part, follow:

The industrial revolution wrought surprisingly few changes in basic principles of spinning and weaving, and even fewer in the basic principles of the other old industries; furthermore, a careful study of the great textile inventions of that period and of their inventors fails to disclose conclusive evidence that any of the latter had the advantage of scientific training, or that any of these inventions qualify as the products of scientific research. Many of these inventors, in fact, had had no prior connection with the textile industry, and most of those who were textile men were merely skilled spinners, weavers or other artisans.

John Kay, who invented the fly-shuttle in 1938, was a hand-weaver, and so was his son, Robert Kay, who in 1760 invented the drop-box. Sir Richard Arkwright, who is credited with the invention in 1769 of the water spinning frame, and who was later legally despoiled of his patent, was a barber by trade; but his ingenious mechanical frame of mind impelled him to abandon cutting hair for spinning cotton, and his business ability aided him in amassing a large fortune. Arkwright embodied in his machine the flyer invented by Leonardo da Vinci, a 15th century artist, and the drawing rolls, whose invention in 1739 is variously credited to Lewis Paul and John Wyatt, but by British historians is generally credited to the latter because Paul was a foreigner. It is not impossible that he was an American, for British historians of the late 18th and early 19th centuries displayed a peculiar pleasure in hiding the identity of American inventors and inventions. However, Lewis Paul has sufficient fame as the inventor in 1748 of the cylinder card for wool and cotton, but there is no evidence that he was anything but a skilled mechanic.

James Hargreaves, who in 1770 invented the spinning jenny, was a hand-weaver who visualized the possibility of operating a spindle vertically when a high wheel that had been tipped onto its right-hand side continued to run freely. Samuel Crompton, who invented the cotton mule in 1779, was a hand-spinner of unusual mental equipment, but could not by any stretch of imagination be termed more than a skilled technician. The Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, who invented the power-loom in 1785, had never seen a hand-loom in operation until after his first model was finished.

In contributions of non-textile men, and in the preponderance of try-and reject methods, the initial development of the chemical processing end of the textile industry during the industrial revolution was closely parallel to that of the spinning and weaving branches. Cylinder-printing was invented in 1788 by a Scotchman named Bell who must have been a clever mechanic as well as a block-printer. Discharge-printing was also of Scotch

origin, and by further try-and-reject methods was perfected by Peel & Co., famous cotton printers of Church, England. Resist-printing was invented by a man named Crouse, a traveler for a London firm of chemists in 1802, who was credited with "possessing little practical and less scientific knowledge." Transfer-printing was invented in 1808 by Jacob Perkins, an American inventor of a similar process for the duplication of plates for printing bank notes.

We know that Eli Whitney, who invented the cotton gin in 1794 was something more than a skilled mechanic, but he had never seen cotton ginned by hand until he went to Charleston, S. C., that year, and he was connected in no way with the textile industry. Samuel Slater, father of the cotton mill industry in this country, who started business in Pawtucket, R. I., in 1790, was a skilled technician and a machinist—who, like Francis Lowell, who with Patrick Jackson started the first complete cotton factory system in Waltham, Mass., in 1812—smuggled from England mental pictures of textile machinery, thus evading the embargo on the exportation of such machinery. It is possible that Charles Danforth, who invented the tube-frame, or speeder, in 1824 and the cap spinning frame in 1828 was more than a skilled machinist; at least, he had the business ability to later accumulate a fortune as a textile machinery builder in Paterson, N. J. John Thorp, who also took out a cap spinning patent in 1828 and invented the basic principle of ring spinning the same year, was merely a skilled technician and machinist.

Since the first quarter of the 19th century the basic principles of spinning and weaving, of bleaching and printing have persisted. During the last 75 years the development of radically new processes has been greatest on the chemical side of the industry, and with few exceptions the most important of these discoveries have been the product of scientific research by men outside of the textile industry. Coal tar dyes, mercerization, and synthetic fibers are striking examples.

The development, during the last 50 to 75 years, of the mechanical and physical side of the industry has been mainly in the refinement of machines and processes, making possible greatly increased production and marked reduction of manufacturing costs. The nature of these improvements is too well known to textile men to require review here.

It has been shown that the great textile inventions of the industrial revolution were mainly the product of skilled machinists whose inventive methods were those of the try-and-reject character, and that a surprisingly large number of these inventions were the product of men having no direct connection with the textile industry. It has also been indicated that most of the basic textile discoveries and inventions that were the result of scientific research must also be credited to non-textile men. I think most of you will also agree that in these respects the physical and chemical development of the industry during the last half century has differed but little from

that during and immediately following the industrial revolution.

Well, what of it, you may inquire? And I echo the sentiment insofar as it concerns the manner in which the industry attained its present marvelous mechanical and chemical development. I do so notwithstanding evidence that textile manufacturers then as now failed to take full advantage of the scientific knowledge available, and failed individually and collectively to take full advantage of the opportunities to increase that knowledge.

President Hoover has stated that "unless pure science fills up the reservoirs of basic knowledge, in order that the mental equipment of humanity as it exists today can use it, the pace of our development may slow down during the century to come." It is equally true that unless an industry applies the results of pure science and itself maintains a constant flow of new fundamental knowledge the pace of its development must slow down. It is unnecessary to attempt to review the enormous expansion in scientific knowledge during the last half century. It should also be unnecessary to produce the detailed evidence proving that the textile industry has failed to make equal scientific progress and has failed to take full advantage of the scientific tools that have been available. Mechanically it is as highly developed probably as most of the modern industries. It might be demonstrated that its basic knowledge of fibers is no more incomplete than that of the electrical industries of electricity, but the striking difference between the textile industry and other modern industries is in its apparent indifference to research for new basic knowledge.

Meanwhile, automatic machinery, labor saving methods in its operation and highly efficient mill management have expanded the productive capacity for existing products of practically all branches of the industry beyond any but abnormal consuming demands. There are at least three methods of meeting such an emergency: One is co-operative efforts in balancing production of existing products to the demand for them with the objective of controlling prices; another is co-operation in scientific research with the objective of developing a sufficiently large variety of salable new products to provide work for a large part of existing machinery, and to render obsolete that part of existing equipment that cannot be profitably employed upon old and new products; the other is more efficient merchandising.

It is illegal to co-operate for the control of production and for price fixing if anti-trust laws are literally interpreted and enforced, but it is not illegal to co-operate or to combine for the development of new basic knowledge that may rehabilitate the industry and be of equal advantage to manufacturer and consumer. It is not illegal to improve merchandising methods, but without something new in fabric, finish or design, or without the development of new uses for existing products, the merchant is practically powerless largely to increase sales; moreover, the merchant and the industry must expect to face a further expansion in production due to improved management methods and to plant re-equipment.

Attention has already been drawn indirectly to expansion in sales of new products and to displacement of old products by fast dyes, the mercerization process and synthetic fibers. It is impossible to predict what in the way of new textile products and finishes might result from scientific textile research, but we know that scientists in various parts of the world are engaged in attempts to synthesize wool and silk from protein bases that, unlike rayon, could be chemically processed the same as the natural fibers. We may be confident that rayon far superior in strength, elasticity, and other desirable properties

will eventually result from continued scientific research. We can be assured that research on the natural fibers eventually will provide sufficient knowledge regarding their chemical and miscelle structure to make possible more efficient and controlled processing and also disclose new yarn and fabric finishes.

The literature of textile machinery is much more complete than that of textile fibers, yet we know little of what actually takes place in the cotton card and less regarding the drafting process in the other preparatory processes and the spinning frame. Lacking this knowledge there can be no efficient control of fibers in the drafting processes.

It is possible that the thousands of inventors and ingenious mechanics who have contributed during some 150 years by try-and-reject methods to the improvement of cotton machinery have progressed as close to perfection as might have been possible by scientific methods in a short time. But, while this may be true, I can find reasonable ground for doubt in the fact that the modern perfected machine system of cotton spinning has failed completely to duplicate one of the three basic principles of hand spinning, and to approximate that principle has been obliged to utilize a set of 10 to 15 distinct machines, with the same number of draftings and an enormously greater number of doublings.

I realize that in linking the possibilities of scientific textile research with such a practical everyday process as cotton spinning, the basic principles of which have not changed in a hundred years, I am courting the charge of being visionary or mentally unbalanced. I will therefore refrain from advancing theories as to the possibility of producing strong and even yarns and fabrics without twist, of producing fabrics for industrial and other uses without weaving, of greatly improving and expanding the wool felting process for production of fabrics without spinning or weaving, and of mentioning other textile possibilities that would cause the average practical textile man to classify scientific research as a modern form of alchemy.

I cannot refrain at this point from taking a crack at those practical textile men who regard scientific textile research as theoretical bunk. Certain men of this type engaged in cotton, worsted and spun silk manufacture have been wont to claim that if they could be assured of an adequate supply of staple of any desired length and fineness they would show the cock-eyed world yarn that is yarn. Now in cut rayon staple they have available almost any desired fiber length and fineness, with, of course, the characteristic limitations of rayon as compared with natural fibers. But, have these practical manufacturers studied this new raw material in a practical or scientific manner with the objective of selecting just the right length and fineness of staple to produce a yarn of just the right number, evenness, strength and other qualities? If they have, the result is jealously guarded.

I am not going to bore you with a detailed description of the manner in which a manufacturer of trained scientific mind would approach and solve a new problem of this kind—for it is a new problem. Suffice it to say that, with a staple of any desired length selling at the same cost per pound, plus the normal price difference for denier, he would be most interested in designing yarns that would meet a ready demand at a reasonable profit and that would be in a class apart from existing staples. He would then design special machinery for their production, or select from existing textile machinery equipment that would approximate the desired result. He would then, I feel certain, consult with manufacturers of rayon

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KNITTING TRADE NOTES

1931 Hosiery Production Is Lower

Total production of all classes of hosiery declined 1,821,488 dozen pairs, or approximately 3.6 per cent, in 1931 as compared with 1930, according to a summary of monthly reports made to the Census Bureau by 282 identical establishments.

These establishments produced approximately 67 per cent of the total value of hosiery reported at the 1929 census of manufacturers.

ORDERS INCREASE

Total orders booked in 1931 showed an increase, as compared with the previous year, but shipments declined. Stocks was off from 10,067,292 dozen pairs at the end of 1930 to 8,891,543 dozen pairs at the end of 1931.

Output of women's full-fashioned hosiery, as reported by 113 manufacturers, declined from 19,099,747 dozen pairs in 1930 to 17,587,080 dozen pairs in 1931, orders declined from 19,017,871 to 18,792,217, and net shipments from 19,472,191 to 18,594,441. Unfilled orders at the end of December, 1930, were 838,750, and at the end of 1931 were 489,436.

MEN'S SEAMLESS INCREASES

Production of men's seamless goods increased slightly, from 17,172,569 in 1930 to 17,304,427 in 1931; orders also increased, from 17,350,465 to 17,628,840; shipments were up from 17,459,932 to 17,478,116, and unfilled orders at the end of the year declined from 772,212 to 541,369.

Women's seamless goods increased moderately in output, from 4,635,415 in 1930 to 4,706,858 in 1931; orders and shipments were relatively unchanged.

Production of boys', misses' and children's hose, as reported by 61 manufacturers, was practically the same for the two years, the figures being 6,764,184 for 1930 and 6,752,111 for 1931. In this classification orders increased from 6,737,590 to 7,117,537; shipments increased from 6,819,910 to 7,035,735, while unfilled orders at the end of the year were off from 608,124 to 474,031.

INFANTS' ORDERS UP

In infants' hose, 26 manufacturers reported a decline in production from 2,277,333 in 1930 to 1,849,040 in 1931. Orders booked increased slightly from 2,047,402 to 2,073,858; shipments declined from 2,206,749 to 2,056,469, and unfilled orders at the year-end were off from 257,893 to 235,925.

Production of all-cotton hosiery of all classes decreased from 14,616,601 dozen pairs in 1930 to 13,977,267 in 1931, output of all-wool hosiery decreased from 315,495 to 257,067, cotton and wool mixtures declined from 2,247,955 to 1,980,009 and pure thread silks fell off from 19,180,488 to 18,057,826.

RAYON AND WOOLS DECLINE

Output of rayon hosiery of all types increased from 5,936,930 in 1930 to 6,906,233 in 1931, silk and rayon mixtures declined from 1,770,582 to 1,140,519, silk and wools declined from 120,415 to 101,428, silk and cottons fell off from 317,369 to 241,502.

The sharpest decrease was in production of rayon and wool goods, which declined from 539,649 to 245,281. Rayon and cotton hosiery increased from 4,363,863 in 1930 to 4,453,957 in 1931, while triple mixtures also increased from 1,056,405 to 1,283,175.

New Knitting Machine Patents

Patent on a circular knitting machine cylinder was issued March 22 by the U. S. Patent Office to Harry Swinglehurst, Orange, N. J., assignor to Scott & Williams, Inc., New York.

The patent contains eight claims, one reading as follows:

"A needle bed having slots, in combination with needle-guiding walls, such wall having a thick guiding portion and having a thinner portion inserted in one of said slots, the entire surfaces of the respective guiding portions of adjacent walls which comprise the lateral guides for any given needle being plane and parallel."

"STRAIGHT" KNITTING MACHINE

Patent on a "straight" knitting machine was issued March 22 to Oswald Waechtler, Berlin, N. J., assignor of one-half to William Lauber, Meadowbrook, Pa. There are eight claims in the patent, the first of which reads as follows:

"In a straight knitting machine, the combination of a row of needles, actuating mechanism for the needles, take-up means for knit fabric extending from the needles, supporting bits for the fabric, sinkers and dividers for co-operation with the needles for the production of knit fabric, actuating mechanism for the sinkers and dividers, said needles during the actuation thereof operating to draw a course of fresh thread loops down through the last previously formed row of loops of the finished fabric embracing the needles and means for raising said last previously formed row or loops under tension into the spaces between the sinkers and dividers."

N. C. Mills Lose \$25,000 in Alleged Hose Fraud

High Point, N. C.—A half-dozen large local hosiery manufacturers who, along with a group of Burlington mills, claim they were victims of a wholesale hosiery fraud alleged to have been operated by Charles Fisher, alias M. Weinberger, who represented himself as a large and reputable Louisville broker of hosiery products, will join in prosecuting the alleged perpetrator of the large swindle when he returns to North Carolina shortly to face false pretense charges in the purchase of hosiery that very probably will reach a value in excess of \$25,000 when the full extent of his operations are uncovered.

Fisher, who did considerable "buying" among local plants, was arrested at Louisville last Friday on complaint of the Southern manufacturers who discovered that the purported hosiery dealer was obtaining credit under the name of another man whose rating met all the requirements. Sam Bowein, alias Sam Fairm, said by Louisville police to be an associate of Fisher, was also arrested, but an attorney for the hosiery group said that no effort is being made to extradite him to North Carolina.

Police Chief Carl Stanford, of Burlington, N. C., and L. I. Young, a hosiery manufacturer of that city, have gone to Louisville with extradition papers for Fisher's return to this State for trial.

Fisher's alleged fraud was uncovered when M. Wein-

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Visiting the Mills

BY DAVID CLARK

INTENDING to go to Atlanta for the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia on Friday and being requested to address the Rotary Club of Columbus on Wednesday, I decided to leave early enough to visit some of the mills in Georgia and Alabama and also the Textile School at Auburn, Ala.

I left Charlotte about 5 p. m. Monday afternoon, intending to spend the night at either Greenville or Anderson, and before 9 o'clock I was in Anderson, where they have a very good hotel.

I might have stopped in Greenville but the last time I was there I had a disagreeable experience. I left my automobile parked beside the Poinsett, as I had always done, but when I went to get in it the next morning it was gone. At first I thought it had been stolen but a negro told me that they had "arrested my car" and about a half block down the hill but not in sight of the place I parked I did find a sign which said, "No parking between 1 a. m. and 6 a. m."

I had to pay \$1.50 to get my car back and the officer at the police station took the trouble to impress upon me the fact that he was doing me a favor by letting me off without a fine. Forcing traveling men to pay storage on their cars is a good thing for the storage places but serves no other purpose, except to encourage people to go on to the next town.

Leaving Anderson, S. C., for Athens, Ga., early next morning, I found a detour a short distance out of Anderson and there was a lot of dirt road between Anderson and Athens.

Arriving at Royston, Ga., the home of Ty Cobb, about 10 o'clock, I drove to the Royston Spinning Mills which are located about a mile west of the city.

I had hoped to find the treasurer, J. M. Battson, but he was at his other mill at Lavonia. He usually spends his mornings at Royston and his afternoons at Lavonia, but it was my hard luck that he had reversed his schedule that day.

I was given a very cordial reception by the office manager, Mr. Harris, but I never could catch up with the superintendent, C. E. Roberts. I went to the dyehouse, the machine shop, the cotton warehouse and through the mill but everywhere I went he had just been but had left for some other place.

The Royston Cotton Mills were built about three years ago and have 6,144 upon colored and novelty yarns. They make ratine and nub yarns mostly in coarse numbers and seemed to be very busy.

They are well located and had well designed, modern buildings and appear to be operated by men who know the manufacture of specialty yarn. It seems a pity that they did not go one step further and equip the mill with new and modern machinery instead of installing an equipment, most of which was second hand.

It appeared to be very good used machinery but in times when competition is so severe, I regret to see a new mill equipped with anything except the latest improved machinery.

The road from Royston to Athens was a little better than from Anderson to Athens and the trip was quickly made.

I stopped at Athens to see a friend, who is not connected with cotton manufacturing, but he had just left

his office. I finally located him over the 'phone at his home, and as he was just leaving for Lawrenceville, I arranged to meet him there.

After eating lunch at Winder, I drove out to the Barrow County Cotton Mills and found them idle. They had closed down about two weeks previous because there was not enough business on coarse colored goods to keep them busy.

I found the superintendent, L. W. Green, in his office and enjoyed a chat with him. I knew Mr. Green when he was connected with the Bibb Manufacturing Company and regard him as a very competent and efficient superintendent.

Just as we were leaving his office we ran into the treasurer, D. C. Finney, of Huntsville, Ala., who happened to be in Winder. He was formerly treasurer of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, of Huntsville.

Mr. Finney seemed rather discouraged over the outlook, as he could not get enough orders on ducks, awning stripes and similar goods to keep the mill in operation.

To add to his troubles, the mill had about three years ago bought 300 Draper looms, second handed, and been persuaded to accept 30-inch looms which limited the fabrics they could make.

In spite of that handicap, we believe that with a treasurer like Mr. Finney and a superintendent like Mr. Green, the Winder plant of the Barrow County Cotton Mills could be profitably operated if conditions would improve even moderately. Mr. Finney expressed himself very forcefully upon the subject of night operations.

When they told me that the Lawrenceville plant made coarse carded yarns, there was no need of their adding that it was idle at the present time.

I stopped at Lawrenceville for a short talk with my Athens friend and then drove out for a look at the Barrow County Cotton Mills but did not go in the mill. They have 10,352 spindles which, when in operation, make 7s to 14s carded yarns on tubes and cones.

They have exceptionally good looking buildings and very well kept grounds but I understand that the machinery is rather old.

Manufacturing carded yarns is enough of a handicap without the additional burden of "not-modern" machinery.

When Philadelphia had thousands of looms manufacturing towels, quilts and similar fabrics and thousands of knitting machines upon cotton hosiery, carded yarn mills had plenty of orders.

Philadelphia no longer weaves many towels and knits little cotton hosiery, but our carded yarn mills still exist and hope for orders which will never come. The day will come when the capacity of every loom in the South will be taxed to produce the goods needed but I doubt if all of our spindles upon carded yarns will ever, again, be in operation at one time.

EXPOSITION COTTON MILLS

Leaving Lawrenceville I drove to Atlanta and then across the city to the Exposition Cotton Mills, where I found my friend, P. E. Glenn, in his office.

I always enjoy talking to Pete Glenn because we have so many ideas that coincide. He worked with me during

the fight against the Federal Child Labor Law and I came to have a very high opinion of his ability.

As I was leaving Mr. Glenn's office I met President J. A. Miller in the hall and he invited me into his office for a general discussion of the cotton mill situation including the evils of night operations.

When I first met Mr. Miller he was manager of the American Textile Company of Atco, where he was very successful. He later became president of that company and managed it until it was sold to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

When George Harris resigned as president of the Exposition Cotton Mills to manage a chain of mills for the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, J. A. Miller succeeded him.

The Exposition Cotton Mills have 60,000 spindles and 1,544 looms and manufacture coarse cotton goods which go very largely to the rubber trade.

Formerly the Exposition Mills was divided into several units, that is, had several card rooms, spinning rooms and weave rooms.

Under the supervision of L. W. Robert & Co. a complete rearrangement was recently made which combined the card rooms into one room and did the same for the spinning rooms and weave rooms.

There is now a continuous flow through the mill and as Robert & Co. did an exceptionally good job a considerable saving in labor costs has resulted.

After spending the night at the Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, I left early the next morning for Columbus, Ga.

I had trouble in finding my way out of Atlanta because they do not believe much in signs in Georgia. The cost of putting up road signs is so small that I can not understand why a State like Georgia will economize on them.

In North Carolina there are plenty of road signs and on the back of their road map is printed "It is more difficult to get lost in North Carolina than to find your way in most States."

The road from Atlanta to Columbus is fine and is certainly a contrast to that of a few years ago.

SWIFT MANUFACTURING CO.

Reaching Columbus I drove out to the Swift Manufacturing Company, where I was given a welcome by President Harry L. Williams, who laid aside his business and spent the remainder of the morning with me.

An addition to the buildings of the Swift Manufacturing Company was in course of completion but Harry Williams explained that it was not for the purpose of taking care of increased business but in conformity with plans drawn several years ago. The addition makes that wing come out to the street and in line with other wings and greatly improves the appearance of the mill buildings as a whole.

The Swift Manufacturing Company has 29,112 spindles and 864 looms. It manufactures cottonades, coverts and coarse colored goods specialties.

The Swift Manufacturing Company has been successful and even showed a small profit for the past year. I attribute their success to the management which is exceptionally able. They sell their own goods and in the manufacture of specialties usually manage to keep just ahead of their competitors.

Harry Williams has as his assistant and in charge of manufacturing and developing the specialties, Paul K. McKenney.

I have known Paul for many years and always enjoy meeting him. He was for awhile in charge of the mills at McKinney, Texas, but severed his connection about

the time the Miller Bros. ceased to be manufacturers and began their promotions and stock selling. Paul McKenney returned to Columbus and has been an asset to the Swift Manufacturing Company.

Also at the Swift Manufacturing Company, as superintendent, is Frank K. Petrea, now vice-president and soon to be president of the Southern Textile Association. He was originally from Concord, N. C., and came to the Swift Manufacturing Company as overseer of warp dressing. He was surprised when he was promoted to superintendent but Harry Williams had sized him up as a man of ability and time has proved that he made no mistake in that selection.

I was scheduled to address the Rotary Club at 1 o'clock and expected to speak on "Rotary in Other Countries," but about 12:30 o'clock Dixon Smith, the president of the club, came to the Swift Manufacturing Company and asked if I would speak on "Federal Taxes and Expenditures." It seems that Mr. Smith is from Shelby, N. C., and was on a visit to his former home a short time ago and heard about an address on "Federal Taxes and Expenditures" which I had made in Shelby.

Because people are now vitally interested in Federal taxation and that I have gathered together some rather startling facts, my address attracted attention. The interest in my address was not a tribute to me but was due to the facts which I presented.

As I had my notes with me I readily agreed to change the subject of my address before the Columbus Rotary Club.

Harry Williams and Paul McKenney are both members of the club and they carried Frank Petrea with them as a guest.

F. H. Naylor, superintendent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company plant in Columbus, is also a member of the club. A visiting Rotarian from Cincinnati, Ohio, was Walter W. Becky, Southern manager for the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, whom I have known for a long time. The last time I met Mr. Becky was when we both attended a meeting of the Rotary Club at Hoboken, N. J.

Another friend whom I enjoyed meeting was Homer McClatchey, manager of the telephone system of Columbus. I went to Europe on the same boat with him and our friendship has continued since that time.

On the way from the meeting to my automobile, I met Clifford J. Swift, vice-president and general manager of the Swift Manufacturing Company, and stopped for a short discussion of the carded yarn situation.

At 2:15 I left for Auburn, Ala., via Opelika, and traveled one of the worst roads I have seen in years.

(To be continued next week)

Clark Talks On Extravagance in U. S. Government

(Cleveland Star, Shelby, N. C.)

Speaking before the Rotary Club here today David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, declared government extravagance to be one of the main causes for the depression, together with the greed of international bankers. Mr. Clark revealed startling figures in governmental costs and asserted a lobby is at work in Washington among employees of the government to reduce hours of work and increase appropriations.

His speech will be treated in more detail with many of his figures in Monday's issue of The Star. Jack Dover was in charge of the program.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. Mitchell has resigned as treasurer of the Houston Textile Mills, Houston, Tex.

F. C. Rollins has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Dean Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile School of N. C. State College, suffered a broken arm and minor injuries in an automobile accident last week.

J. M. Davis, superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been appointed a member of the South Carolina Highway Commission.

E. R. Lucas, formerly assistant treasurer at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., has accepted a position with the Bankhead Motor Company, of that place.

William Harry Entwistle has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C. He is a grandson of the late William Entwistle, founder of the mills.

George Brown has resigned as superintendent and assistant manager of the Sweetwater Hosiery Mills, Sweetwater, Tenn., where he has been employed for the past 13 years. He will become manager and part owner of an ice plant in Cleveland, Tenn.

George P. Entwistle has been elected president and treasurer of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C. He is also president of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company. At Entwistle he succeeds the late William Entwistle.

J. F. Armstrong, who resigned as superintendent of the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C., as announced last week, has accepted a similar position with the Carolina Textile Corporation, Hamer, S. C.

L. W. Green, formerly superintendent of the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Ora Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. O. Edwards has resigned as superintendent of the two plants of the Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C., a position which he has filled for the past eight years. It is understood that the company will not employ a superintendent at this time.

Brown McMahon has resigned as vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C. He has been connected with the company since 1914 and has been vice-president and assistant treasurer for the last 13 years. He has not announced his future plans nor has his successor been announced.

At the tenth anniversary of the White Oak Mills branch of the Cone Memorial Y. M. C. A. Herman Cone, treasurer of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, which owns all of the mills operated by the Cone interests, was presented with a book of letters of appreciation by H. A. Barnes, superintendent of the Proximity Print Works. Mr. Cone in receiving these letters gave a most interesting talk.

J. H. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of the Carolina Textile Corporation, Hamer, S. C.

R. R. Ray, treasurer of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., celebrated his eightieth birthday last week. He is actively at work in the mill with which he has been identified over a long period of years.

Charles B. Ordway, Professor of Chemistry and Dyeing of the Textile School of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and a group of students of the Textile School have been to LaGrange, Ga., where they visited the testing laboratory of the Callaway Mills and the dye house of Hillside and Valway Rug Mills. R. H. Adams, head of the testing laboratory, gave a short talk to the students, explaining the different tests given yarns and fabrics.

The Standard Mill Supply Company of Providence, R. I., announces that J. H. Windle, formerly Northern and export agent of the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. and Fales & Jenks Machine Co., and late machinery agent located at No. 30 Olneyville Square, has been elected vice-president and a director of the company and will join the organization at once.

With his experience of over thirty years designing machinery, mill engineering, manufacturing and intimate knowledge of cotton machinery problems, the Standard Mill Supply Company will now be well equipped to care for the increasing demand for expert services in the machinery branch of their mill supply business.

Lewis W. Thomason, of Charlotte, this week completes 25 years' service with the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company. For the past 15 years he has been Southern manager for the company. During his connection with the company Mr. Thomason has steadily built up their business with the Southern mills.



Mr. Thomason is one of the best known and best liked textile men in the South. He is a practical mill man, having his first mill experience with the Clifton Manufacturing Company. Later he served as a machinery erector with Saco-Lowell Shops and Whitin Machine Works. For some years he was traveling representative for Joseph Sykes Bros. He is an expert on the lubrication of textile machinery and the present volume of business done in the South by N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. is a tribute to his ability, salesmanship and personality.

Mr. Thomason enters his twenty-sixth year of service with his company with the best wishes of a large number of Southern mill men.

New Directors On Institute Board

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, K. P. Lewis, of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., and J. A. Chapman Sr., of the Inman Cotton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., were elected to membership on the Institute's Board of Directors. These two new members of the board will fill vacancies caused by the recent deaths of W. A. Erwin and Alex Long.

The committee discussed at length the extent to which the cotton mills have abandoned night employment of women and minors and expressed gratification over the increasing observance of this policy. With more than 85 per cent of the industry co-operating in the movement,

the recent progress indicates definitely the tendency toward its universal adoption.

The committee also reviewed the industry's accomplishments toward effecting a shorter work week. Under existing circumstances, with the need for spreading employment, it is felt that every possible encouragement should be given to the present efforts to avoid excessive hours of operation. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the general practice of not operating in excess of 55 hours on the day shift and not in excess of 50 hours at night, where a night shift is employed, and the discontinuance of all overtime running, has been decidedly helpful to the industry and its employees.

The committee was enthusiastic over the excellent prospects for a widespread observance of National Cotton Week (May 16-21) by mercantile organizations throughout the country. The details of the industry's plans for promoting this event, as approved by the Executive Committee, will be shortly announced.

Those present included George A. Sloan, president, and B. B. Gossett, vice-president, of the Institute, and Robert Amory, Harry L. Bailey, B. H. Borden, Charles F. Broughton, Donald Comer, Stuart W. Cramer, R. H. I. Goddard, Weston Howland, John A. Law and Henry F. Lippitt. Robert L. Stevens, a member of the Institute's Selling Advisory Committee, and Paul B. Halstead, secretary of the Institute, were also present.

OBITUARY

J. ELLWOOD COX

High Point, N. C.—J. Ellwood Cox, leading business man over a long period of years, died at his home here Monday night. He was 75 years old. He was founder of the Commercial National Bank and identified with numerous business companies in this section. For many years he was president of one of the largest shuttle block producing companies in the country. He served for ten years as a member of the State Highway Commission.

PERCY B. NEWELL

Percy B. Newell, who until last February was secretary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Textile Export Association, died last week in Syracuse, N. Y., where he had been ill for several months. Mr. Newell, who served as secretary of the Textile Merchants for 12 years, built up the system of monthly reports on production, sales and stocks which are now widely studied in the industry. He was well known to many mill men of the South.

ROBERT A. COCHRAN

Louisville, Ky.—Robert A. Cochran, 75, retired former president of January & Wood Co., cotton mills, at Maysville, Ky, died early this week, following a long illness of heart trouble. Mr. Cochran retired 12 years ago as head of the cotton mills company. He was also prominent in utility operations for a number of years, but disposed of his holdings shortly after dropping out of the textile business.

Mr. Cochran was a brother of Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran of the Eastern Kentucky District, who also makes his home at Maysville. Following his retirement Mr. Cochran traveled abroad. He is survived by his widow and two children, Mrs. Reed Kirk and John P. Cochran, the latter of Cleveland.

Textile Education Fostered By Progressive Methods

As early as 1902 North Carolina State College began broadening its activities and offered complete four-year courses in textile manufacturing and in textile chemistry and dyeing. The tremendous expansion of the Southern textile industry during the past two decades created a demand for specialists in various phases of the industry and to meet this demand the Textile School developed new courses in weaving and designing, and in yarn manufacturing. The courses in textile manufacturing was next made so flexible that a young man who desires to round out his textile studies can select additional courses in either engineering, science and business, or education.

Some idea of the progressive steps taken by the Textile School in developing trained men for the industry may be secured from some pertinent facts supplied by Dean Thomas H. Nelson.

It was one of the first textile schools in the South to require seniors in textile chemistry and dyeing to take courses in microscopy and textile printing, and to require every member of the graduating class to take a course in textile testing.

For a number of years it has used a Saentis enlarging camera to facilitate the work of the students in Jacquard designing.

For many years the Textile School has urged diversification for Southern mills and each year manufactures a variety of fancy fabrics to demonstrate the feasibility of diversification.

It is equipped to give its students actual practical experience in Jacquard plush weaving.

It installed the first Reeves Variable Speed Transmission ever applied to a loom.

For five years, in co-operation with the home economics departments of North Carolina colleges, it has conducted style shows in order to interest home economics students and teachers in cotton and rayon fabrics, thereby increasing the consumption of materials produced by Southern farms and manufacturing plants.

State College Textile School is the only institution of its kind in America which has a complete experimental laboratory set apart from the regular school equipment. This laboratory is equipped with a full complement of carding and spinning machinery, including three different types of long draft spinning.

It has two research laboratories which are equipped for tests and research on fibres, yarns, fabrics, oils, starches, dyestuffs and other chemicals used in the manufacture, dyeing and finishing of textiles.

It has been named as a participating laboratory by the United States Institute for Textile Research and has been selected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture as an experimental laboratory.

During the past three years the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has developed in the Textile School visible bags for shipping fruit and produce; foundation fabrics for hooked rugs; and also patches for cotton bagging. Members of the faculty and teaching fellows have made contributions to knowledge by studying the effect of storing and ageing cotton on tensile strength, and other phases of the textile industry.

The school has a faculty which has been trained in both Northern and Southern textile schools. The members of this faculty also have had essential practical experience in Southern, Northern and English mills.

Weave Room Pointers From a Well-Run Mill

SOME very valuable weave room information is contained in the following article from Draper Corporation's *Cotton Chats*:

How the other fellow does it is always of interest to the man who is trying to do his best with his own job.

It is of more interest if the other fellow is doing a particularly good job.

One of our men reported a mill where things seem to go a bit better than in the average mill. Asked for the secret of his success, the manager said:

"We have no secrets. We are constantly watching little things; we study the job for better ways of doing things. That is what we believe superintendents and overseers are paid to do.

"Why not send one of your good men down to look us over? He is welcome to anything he can pick up and he may be able to make suggestions that will help us."

We accepted the offer and found several things in our man's report that are worth passing along.

Particularly would we call attention to the very effective use they make of some advantages obtained with the No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion.

WHAT OUR MAN SAW

Spent the greater part of the day around the weave room with the superintendent and overseer trying to find the reason for the efficiency of this mill as compared with many others on the same class of work.

I believe it rests on the constant supervision of both of these gentlemen and their policy of co-operation in running the mill rather than any particular settings of loom mechanisms.

ADJUSTING THE BRAKES

The new E Model looms stop and start much better than in the average weave room. We know brakes have to be adjusted occasionally, but in this mill when brakes need a little adjustment they get it, which is not the case in many weave rooms.

Here is their way of keeping a check on the brakes. At stopping time, noon and night, the weavers stop the looms rather than let them slam as the speed goes down. They don't run down the front alley knocking off shipper handles. They pass through the back alley and stop the looms by the fingers of the No. 17 Warp Stop Motion. In this way all looms are stopped with the Lay in starting position. To start up they pass through the front alley and pull on the shippers. If a Lay has stopped too far forward, the weaver flags the loom for the fixer.

It is noticeable that the mill help are carefully instructed to take every advantage of the many special features of the No. 17 stop motion. This is especially true of the device for opening the warp at a broken end.

They keep the motion set so that this opening is sure to be well defined. If they find it necessary to use the stop motion fingers to open the warp, they have the setting fixed at once. This reduces to the minimum the time and labor of tying in the broken end.

WORK IN BACK ALLEY

Weavers spend most of their time in the back alley except when tying in an end. If it is necessary to stop

the loom to attend to a yarn defect, they do it by the stop motion fingers. After fixing the yarn trouble they reach over from behind the loom and pull on the shipper.

For a girl to pull on the shipper by reaching over from behind, the shipper must be kept fairly easy. This is done by having very little tension on shipper handle spring. Set with no tension on spring with shipper in idle position, so that when it is in operative position there is on sufficient tension on spring to keep the shipper handle in place.

DRIVING FRICTION SET CLOSE

Looms are belt driven with friction pulleys. To facilitate quick starting belts are kept tight and are cleaned weekly by the fixer with a dry rag or waste held in each hand against the running belt. Once a month the cleaning is done by special help with the rags or waste dampened with a little dressing, after which the outside of the belt is given more dressing with a mop.

They also set the friction a little closer than is usual in most mills. By holding the Lay with one hand and pulling on the shipper with the other, the Lay will break away when the front edge of the shipper is in line with the shipper lock catch, so that after the loom has sufficient friction to carry it, the shipper still has an inch to go before being locked in the shipper lock.

One other condition helps in starting these looms from almost any position back of front center. The pick is set a bit early, just enough to know that the crank shaft is front of top center.

Another rule of this weave room contributes to its efficiency. Fixers, with 204 looms per section (they put in no warps) are required to go around the section once a week, take out each shuttle and examine it to see if the spring is tight, the bobbin straight and to look for any bruises or slivers on the shuttle. This weekly inspection avoid many breakouts and gives a chance to check shuttle troubles before they become serious.

The looms have been speeded up and are now running much faster than is usual with E models.

There is another rule here which I believe is good when properly carried out. The position of the hole in pickers is set by the management instead of allowing as many positions as there are loom fixers. When a supply of new pickers is received, a boy bores the holes to the shape, depth and position that have been set.

Tonnage Production of Sodium Hydrosulphite Announced By Royce Chemical Co.

The Royce Chemical Company, Carlton Hill, N. J., manufacturers of Textile Chemicals, is now producing Sodium Hydrosulphite under the trade name of Vatro-lite, in large tonnage on a commercial scale. They are one of the few manufacturers of this product in the United States.

This material is used for the reduction of vat colors and as a stripping agent.

Vatro-lite is packed in 250 pound containers and all shipments are subjected to careful checking, to conform with essential standards of quality.

Cannon Mills Net \$2,088,917 Profit

Cannon Mills Company in its report as of December 31 to stockholders announced a net income of \$2,088,917, the equivalent of \$2.09 a share, according to a statement made. This compares with \$1,544,638, or \$1.54 a share, in 1930 and \$4,160,067 in 1929. Net sales last year were \$21,863,929, against \$24,104,363 in 1930 and \$30,464,093 in 1929.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31 was:

ASSETS		
Current Assets—		
Cash	\$ 1,328,444	
Marketable securities (at market values December 31)	6,911,324	
Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for accounts doubtful)	4,012,509	
*Inventories	7,929,676	
Total current assets		\$26,181,954
Investments (at cost)—		
Capital stock of other corporations	\$ 988,542	
Cannon Mills Co. capital stock in treasury, 10,400 shares	203,025	
Total investments		1,191,567
Plant property (at cost)	\$24,220,208	
Less reverse for depreciation	11,271,360	12,948,847
Deferred charges		99,659
Total		\$34,422,027

LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities—		
Notes payable	\$ 800,000	
Accounts payable	334,100	
Dividends payable January 2, 1932	400,000	
Salaries and wages	168,537	
Federal and State income taxes	265,584	
Total current liabilities		1,968,222
Reserve (for employees' injury and damage claims)		37,608
Shareholders' Equity—		
Common stock, authorized, 1,100,000 shares without par value; issued, 1,000,000 shares (including 145.24 shares to be issued in exchange for stock of a predecessor company), at stated value of \$25 per share	\$25,000,000	
Earned surplus	7,416,196	32,416,196
Total		\$34,422,027

*Valued at lower of cost or market.

The comparative consolidated income account was:

	1931	1930	1929
Net sales and comm.	\$21,863,929	\$24,104,363	\$30,464,093
Cost of sales and expenses	18,778,910	21,460,880	26,047,642
Depreciation	810,234	811,779	953,574
Oper. profit	\$ 2,274,785	\$ 1,831,704	\$ 3,462,877
Other income	687,854	750,962	2,146,215
Total income	\$ 2,962,639	\$ 2,582,666	\$ 5,609,093
Int., Federal taxes, etc.	873,722	1,038,028	1,449,026
Net income	\$ 2,088,917	\$ 1,544,638	\$ 4,160,067
Dividends	1,593,635	1,899,945	2,799,614
Surplus	\$ 495,282	*\$ 355,307	\$ 1,360,453

*Deficit.

No Bank Failures in 16 States

Sixteen States and the District of Columbia had no bank failures in February, as contrasted with eleven States without any suspensions in January, the Federal Reserve Board reported. The States free from bank failures were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Dakota, Delaware,

South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

In New York State there was only one failure in February, a bank with deposits of \$1,636,000. In January four banks had failed. Except for one suspension of a non-member bank in Massachusetts, with deposits of \$5,392,000, New England in February was free from failures. Thirty-two banks reopened.

A strong improvement was noted in States which had been sorely afflicted. Thirteen banks, with deposits of \$8,003,000, collapsed in Illinois in February. In January there were sixty-seven failures with deposits of \$48,057,000. In other hard-pressed States the February improvement over January was as follows: Iowa, 12 failures, as compared with 24; Missouri, 10 to 17; Indiana, 9 to 24.

State College Graduates Hold High Positions With Veeder-Root Co.

Floyd W. Warrington, sales engineer for W. A. Kennedy Company, Southern representative for Veeder-Root Company, visited the Textile School of North Carolina State College last week and made the students an interesting talk on the advantages of pick counters in modern manufacturing plants. At the conclusion of his talk he demonstrated the latest type of pick counter, put out by his company, and answered many questions propounded by the students. This new counter can be made to start from zero each Monday morning, and thus shows at any period of the week the production obtained on a loom during that time. One of these pick counters was recently installed on a loom in the Textile School.

Mr. Warrington, a graduate of the Textile School, stated that four other State College graduates are connected with Veeder-Root Company. They are G. H. Anthony, president; W. A. Kennedy, Southern representative; Sterling Graydon and H. B. Curtis, of the Carolina Specialty Company, which represents Veeder-Root Company in three Southern States.

Textile School At Northside Closed

Woodruff, S. C.—The adult vocational textile school which has been in progress at the Northside grammar school for the past ten weeks with R. B. Hunt, head of the spinning department, and J. M. Bolt, head of the weaving department of the Woodruff branch of the Brandon Corporation, as teachers, came to a close last Thursday night with an enrollment of 26 and an average attendance of 16.

The men will attend the joint closing exercises of the 33 vocational textile classes in the Spartanburg county district to be held at the Spartanburg High School Friday night, April 8.

Multiple "V" Belt Patent Suit Settled

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company announces that the suit between it and the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, in United States District Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, involving patent infringement of Allis-Chalmers Geist Patent No. 1,662,511, pertaining to Multiple "V" Belt Drives, has been satisfactorily settled out of court. The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company takes a license under the Geist patent and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has the right to operate under Short Patent No. 1,538,303, if it so desires.

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Professors Stage Communistic Effort

The following appeared in a North Carolina newspaper last week:

Delegations of students from the University of North Carolina, N. C. State College and Duke University will leave in a few days for the coal fields of Kentucky, where they will be joined by students from colleges in other sections, and study the conditions which led to the present strike.

A few days later the following newspaper dispatch went out from New York:

Forty New York students, including twelve women, climbed into busses today and set out for a visit to the coal strike districts of eastern Kentucky to do "sociological research."

Students from Columbia University, the College of the City of New York, New York University, Hunter College, Union Theological Seminary and Sarah Lawrence College comprised the group. They are to be joined at Knoxville, Tenn., Friday by about 75 students from other colleges.

Donald J. Henderson, an instructor in Economics at Columbia, explained the purpose is purely sociological research.

We wonder if there is anybody so foolish as to believe that this idea originated with the students?

It was promoted by radical college professors partially as an aid to Communism, but the real purpose of the professors was to make radical leaders out of students who have shown an inclination to become reds.

The professors who have been teaching Communism and Socialism in our colleges and universities have been disappointed with the results because they found that about 90 per cent of those whom they considered converts reverted to sanity after getting out in the world and away from radical influences.

They felt the need of some "tying-in" or "commitment" process and hit upon the idea of sending their most likely converts into action while still under their influence and thereby getting them definitely committed.

They believe that this will greatly increase the number of students who will devote their lives to Communism and Socialism.

The idea of the investigation (?) of the Kentucky strike originated at Columbia University, which is the fountain head of communistic and radical teaching in this country, but there were contacts with radical professors in our North Carolina institutions and we sent our quota.

As was to be expected, support was promptly given by that ardent friend of communism and radicalism, the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News, which said editorially:

Students, especially those taking sociological courses, are evincing a commendable attitude in tackling transcending problems and endeavoring to learn how their classroom theories meet the test of practicalities.

The Greensboro Daily News also said:

Kentucky's unwillingness to do anything about conditions, despite findings of a shocking nature as reported by an official commission, has shown that whatever remedial steps are taken, if any, must come through outside pressure.

This is a strong declaration against States Rights and against the right of a State to handle its own affairs, which was specifically reserved when the United States were formed.

We believe that the people of the sovereign State of Kentucky have a right to handle their own affairs and can be depended upon to give fair treatment both to labor and to capital.

During the Communist strike at Gastonia that city was flooded with representatives of newspapers and journals from other sections and if the public believed one-tenth of the statements made they must have thought that there was need for the Federal Government to supercede that of North Carolina.

Neither the State of North Carolina nor the City of Gastonia ever did anything unfair or unjust to the strikers or their self-appointed leaders, but they did refuse to allow them to interfere with or harm those textile workers who decided that they preferred to continue to work and it is a safe bet that the same conditions now exist in the Kentucky coal fields.

When the government of Herrin, Ill., refused to give protection to workers a few years ago, strikers tied wounded and dying men to horses, dragged them to death over the unpaved streets of that town.

The students who went to the Kentucky coal

fields last week from Columbia University and other colleges, including three in North Carolina, did not need to make an investigation in order to write their story.

They had been "told" by their professors and would have made the same statements whether they had visited the coal fields or stayed at home.

The only objective in sending the students to the Kentucky coal fields was to get them "committed" to radical activities before graduation and before contacts with the outside world would turn them away from Communism.

The whole thing is simply an effort upon the part of teachers of communism, in our colleges and universities, to increase the effectiveness of their efforts.

R. R. Ray Celebrates Eightieth Birthday

R. R. Ray, secretary of the McAden Mills, celebrated his eightieth birthday last week with a stag dinner which was attended by a number of prominent cotton manufacturers.

Mr. Ray, a man of kindly and friendly disposition, has long been a prominent figure in the textile industry of the South and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

Speaking for the textile industry, we extend to him our congratulations and our wish that he will be spared many more years.

Their Advertisement Was Read

The Firth-Smith Company, manufacturers of Bunchless Automatic Cleaner equipment, ran quarter page advertisements with us during January and February and the president of that company writes us as follows:

I take this opportunity to say that the quarter page ad that you ran for us during January and February was quite satisfactory and pleasing to me, and I heard many comments at various mills, which proved the ad had come to the attention of many mill executives in the South.

The Southern Textile Bulletin is far more widely read than any other textile journal which comes to this field.

The journal which is most read is the best advertising medium.

Teachers Then and Now

An old record gives the duties of a school-teacher in 1661 as follows: To teach, serve summonses, conduct certain church services,

lead the choir, ring the bell for public worship and dig graves.

Teachers seem to have changed a lot since that idea prevailed. We have many whose objective seems to be to educate the boys and girls entrusted to their care and teach them how to think but we have in almost every college a small group who are chiefly interested in instilling their own ideas into the minds of their pupils.

Their idea seems to be to teach the students *what* to think and instead of ringing the bell for public worship, many of them would prefer to see all the churches closed.

We Groan

We groan as we make out checks to pay the Federal Government the taxes this week. We shall groan still more loudly as we get around to the larger levies in prospect.

Surely there is no justification for continuing the needless squandering of taxes to provide unnecessary political jobs. Inform Congress, legislatures and county officials that the dead wood must be cut out and we shall be surprised to see how quickly they can act once they are convinced voters mean business.—*Collier's Weekly*.

At The Expense of Taxpayers

The following are some Government publications which can be obtained for the asking:

"How to dress for sunbaths."

"Children's rompers."

"Bringing up baby."

"Public dancehalls."

"Love life of bull frogs."

"Housing in family development."


An army of men and women were employed for long periods to make the studies upon which such pamphlets are based.

The Government printed 100,000,000 pamphlets last year, many of which were unnecessary and useless, but the taxpayers must pay for their preparation and printing.

Other studies similar to the above are now being made at the expense of taxpayers and will soon be printed.

Senators and Congressmen are under constant pressure from a lobby composed of bureaucrats and the Federal employees union but the time has come to send to Washington men with enough backbone to resist and to refuse to allow the money of taxpayers to be foolishly wasted.

Federal taxes will be increased this year, largely as the result of unnecessary expenditures such as the examples given above.

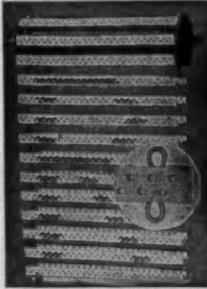


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SELL IT

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KOSCIUSKO, Miss.—Aponaug Manufacturing Company has recently installed a Hermas Shearing Machine, purchased through Carolina Specialty Company of Charlotte.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills Company recently completed the installation of 5,000 spindles of "Elastix" rolls for long draft spinning, purchased through William Lee, Charlotte, N. C.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Alvis Hosiery Mills, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by M. S. Schuster, 2023 Eastern Parkway.

IVA, S. C.—Jackson Mills, Mill No. 1, is replacing their present spooling and warping equipment with sufficient Barber-Colman machinery to handle their entire production.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Work is progressing at the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company in the installation of 340-needle Scott & Williams hosiery machines and also fitting lace attachments on its full-fashioned hosiery machines.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Spartan Mills will equip their 25,000 spindles, long draft spinning, with Bunchless Automatic Cleaner units. The order was recently placed with Firth-Smith Company of Boston, manufacturers of this equipment.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Fifteen Southern cotton mills, representing a total of over seven hundred thousand spindles, purchased the Belger Automatic Roving Tester during January, 1932, through William Lee, Southern agent, Charlotte, N. C.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Murfreesboro Silk Mills, Inc., chartered under the laws of Delaware, with a capitalization of \$25,000, has filed a copy of its charter for domestication in the office of the Secretary of State Ernest N. Haston.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Aycock Hosiery Mill at Paint Rock, Ala., a two-story brick building with plant normally employing 60 operatives, was destroyed by a cyclone and is a complete loss. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

NEWTON, N. C.—Warlick Manufacturing Company will sell its products through Wellington, Sears & Co. They include full-twist all-rayon crepes, fancy yarn rough crepes, French crepes, lining cloths, and brassiere cloths. Various high-count satins and taffetas are being woven there, besides other numbers.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Plans have been drawn by Robert & Co., textile engineers and architects of Atlanta, Ga., for a building to be constructed for the Lancaster Cotton Mills. This building, it is said, will measure 42x120 feet. It will be one story and basement, of mill type construction. The foundation will be of concrete, structural steel beams and brick walls, tar and gravel roof, with sprinkler system.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

TRYON, N. C.—Pacolet Knitting Company, Inc., has completed the installation of a hydro-electric power plant. The mill is planning full time operations and it is hoped that more workers will be hired in the next few weeks. At the present time three styles of men's half hose are being made.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.—Ninety-Six Cotton Mill has placed an order with Firth-Smith Company for Bunchless Automatic Cleaner Equipment for the spinning room.

ATLANTA, GA.—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill will install eleven additional units of the bunchless Automatic Cleaner in their spinning room. The order has been placed with Firth-Smith Company of Boston, Mass.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.—The Texas Gauze Mill re-elected the following officers: Dr. A. W. C. Bergfeld, president; Emil Fischer, vice-president; Walter Wiedner, secretary; R. E. Kloepper, treasurer. This plant has been in operation several years, manufacturing surgical gauze and canvas. It was claimed at this meeting that this is the only mill in the country which has been in continuous operation day and night for the past year. A new power engine is being installed.

CHESTER, S. C.—Potter & Shackelford, Inc., Greenville, erecting building for Eureka Cotton Mills. Following have sub-contracts: Cast iron columns, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.; reinforced steel, Southern G. F. Co., 263 Decatur St., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.; structural steel, Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.; roofing and sheet metal work, G. G. Ray & Co., 315 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.; brick, Merry Bros. Brick & Tile Co., Augusta, Ga.; creosoted plank, Taylor-Colquitt Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; treated timber and plank, Eppinger & Russell, Jacksonville, Fla.; grading, Joe Frazer, Chester; steel sash and doors, David Lupton Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; toilet partitions, Atlanta Sheet Metal Works, 799 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, 215 S. Main St., Greenville.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Much property damage resulted from high winds here Sunday night. The worst damage was reported at the Clara Mill, where the wind tore between two and three hundred squares of tin roofing off the mill and scattered parts of the roof in all directions. The total damage there was estimated at between two and three thousand dollars.

Large sections of roofing were lifted off the Victory and Winget Mills with a total loss of about \$500 at the Victory and nearly \$300 damage at the Winget.

A large four-section garage at the Victory Mill was literally flattened to the ground. Automobiles inside were unharmed, however.

Part of the roofing of the Ruby Mill was blown away. Considerable damage at the Dixon Mill was also reported.

Houses, outhouses and buildings of all kinds were damaged by the storm in all of these mill communities. Many of the outhouses were overturned and some of them were swept away by the terrific gale.

The roof of the Seminole Mill tower was carried away and demolished by the sweeping winds.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193_____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

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ANDALUSIA, ALA.—J. C. Scherf, general manager of Alabama Textile Products Corporation, says his company has increased employees at this plant by 35 per cent, which means more than 100 additional operatives. The J. G. Scherf Manufacturing Company, at Brantly, Ala., and the Andala Company, both under Mr. Scherf, are operating full time. C. H. Cole, manager of Opp Cotton Mills and the Micolos Cotton Mills, of Opp, Ala., says these mills are operating on full time, with 550 employees.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—A dividend of 6 per cent, amounting to \$22,500, was paid to stockholders of Pee Dee Manufacturing Company here. The mill in 1931 paid 50 per cent in dividends, or \$187,500. These dividends are not from any present earnings, but from the surplus created several years ago. For the past few months mill has been able to run but three days a week, though within the next 60 days the prospects is for an increase to at least 50 hours per week.

The directors of Pee Dee and Entwistle Mills met to appoint a successor to William Entwistle, who died February 25. The directors named William Harry Entwistle (grandson) as a director in both companies, and made him vice-president as well as general manager of the Entwistle group of three mills. These mills have a total of 86,000 spindles and 2,610 looms. George P. Entwistle was made president of Entwistle Mills, as well as treasurer. George P. Entwistle is also president and treasurer of Pee Dee Mills, these two mills having 946 looms and 18,750 spindles.

Wider World Use of Cotton

Washington.—World mill consumption of all cotton during the six months ended January 31 totalled 11,470,000 bales, compared with 11,319,000 disposed of during the preceding six months and 11,164,000 during the same period last year, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture.

During the period ended the first of this year, world consumption of American cotton totalled 5,940,000 bales, or 51.7 per cent of the total consumption, compared with 5,629,000, or 49.7 per cent of world takings during the previous six months, and 5,278,000, or 47.2 per cent during the identical period last year.

INDIA COTTON CONSUMPTION

Consumption of Indian cotton reached 2,724,000 bales for the six months ended January 31, as against 2,847,000 bales the previous half year and 3,013,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1930-31. Egyptian consumption totalled 485,000 bales for the current period, against 458,000 bales, and 394,000 bales for the second and first halves of the 1930-31 seasons, respectively. Use of cotton from other countries amounted to 2,321,000 bales for the first half of the 1931-32 season, against 2,385,000 bales, and 2,279,000 bales for the two preceding six-month periods, respectively.

World mill stocks of American cotton stood at 2,710,000 bales on February 1, as compared with 2,427,000 bales on the same date in 1931. Stocks of other growths on February 1 totalled 1,926,000 bales, against 2,159,000 bales a year before.

Continued reduced demand for American cotton in China is indicated during the remainder of this month, according to reports received by the department.

Consumption of American cotton in that country during February dropped to about 12,000 bales, as compared with the average monthly consumption of about

80,000 bales from last October until this January, it was pointed out.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

Few new developments in the Shanghai cotton situation were reported to the department for the month ended March 15 by Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson there. He said that Japanese mills had not begun operations up to that date. No decision had been reached then by those manufacturers with respect to a resumption of operations, although there are indications that activity will be renewed by April 1, he added.

Congestion still exists in the storage of raw cotton, Mr. Dawson reported. To a considerable degree deliveries of cotton to mills now operating is being hampered by tightness in the currency situation, with small amounts of cotton delivered to mills through commission firms taking delivery orders for yarn and piece goods. The orders can be set off against cotton delivered to mills when payment for yarn and piece goods is received.

This arrangement, however, is experimental and operates slowly, offering only a small degree of relief. A small amount of business is being done for cash. Improvements are noted in the native banking situation to permit the regular clearance procedure, but progress is slow.

There is a fair demand for yarn in South China, but the generally unsettled political situation prevents the development of demand in several important consuming areas. Arrivals of native raw cotton are very small, but command little interest owing to the difficulty of moving stocks into the industry, he concluded.

The official plan for 1932 cotton growing contracts in the Soviet Union on collective farms and individual holdings calls for the delivery of 2,326,000 bales of ginned cotton a quantity less than the originally planned production on these farms, but greater than any reasonable figure of actual 1931 production, the department stated. The plan allots 1,823,000 bales to Turkestan, 119,000 bales to Kazakstan, 245,000 bales to Transcaucasia and 129,000 bales to the so-called new European regions.

Likes Capt. Meikleham's Views

T. W. Harvey, well known mill superintendent of Waxhaw, N. C., is in thorough accord with the advice given by Capt. Harry Meikleham, of Lindale, Ga., in his remarks before the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

Mr. Harvey writes as follows:

"I wish to take this means of expressing my appreciation to Capt. Harry Meikleham for the talk he made at the meeting in Atlanta. It shows that he is a past master in the art of mill management and his remarks show that he is a man who has traveled over a rugged road to attain the position of confidence he now holds with his mill company. They also reflect the confidence shown in him by the employees of the company.

"I am no longer a mill apprentice myself, having served my time from floor sweeper to resident agent. I took time to read his remarks very carefully and assure you that they contained the most comprehensive advice ever given to a set of craftsmen setting out on life's journey. They will find his ideas extremely useful for their future guidance and conduct in dealing with their fellowmen in the daily walk of life. I have had a great deal of experience along the lines mentioned by Captain Meikleham and appreciate having a man talk who knows what he is talking about and who can roll up his sleeves and do any job in the mill, if it becomes necessary."

Knitting Trade Notes

(Continued from Page 11)

berger, with a rating of from \$75,000 to \$100,000, denied he had obligated himself for such purchases or that he had authorized anyone to make them for him and that he received the merchandise. He declared the transactions to be fraudulent.

According to the Louisville detective assigned to the case, the two men had a "slab" over their door announcing a brokerage firm within. They were doing what appeared to be a rushing business. The brokers were making a quick turn of their stock, and the hosiery was shipped out almost as soon as received. The Louisville authorities seized the stock on hand, collected bills of sale and will attempt to hold up all shipments.

Berkshire Adds Six Mesh Numbers

Berkshire Knitting Mills are showing six new mesh styles this week. These, with the others shown when the lines were opened some weeks ago, bring the total mesh numbers to 17.

Of the new styles, five are understood to be priced at \$9.50 a dozen. One of these is a large diamond design and another is a small diamond pattern in an allover effect. A third mesh pattern shows a very large eyelet design, also in an allover pattern.

Two of these new numbers are ribbed patterns—one of them a small rib combined with a plain stripe. The other is a bold rib with a plain stripe.

The sixth pattern, which is to be priced at \$11.75, is a very large mesh similar in design to a jacquard mesh. It is made, however, on Berkshire's regular full-fashioned knitting machines.

Price Cutting Hurting Fashion Hose

In commenting on the current trend of prices for plain full-fashioned hosiery, the Daily News Record says:

"There is now no doubt but what many of the mills are worried about future prices on staples, inasmuch as the retail trade is so confident that meshes will account for a large percentage of spring business. The belief that meshes might account for as high as 75 per cent of the spring total was expressed in these columns last December, at a time when the majority had some doubts whether the total would rise above 25 per cent. Now a number of stores both here and out of town are reporting mesh sales running up to 45 per cent of their total current business, indicating a much larger proportion when warm weather actually sets in.

"Price on plain fashioned goods range down to \$4.50, and distributors have lately been enabled to get a fairly good quality of hose to turn over at \$4.75 to \$5 a dozen. This merchandise is far superior to that offered six months ago at the same prices. It is possible for even the smallest retailers now to obtain goods of 42-gauge construction, mainly perfect, at \$5, and perhaps a bit less.

"Forty-five gauge three-thread plain numbers with picot tops are priced down in some cases to \$6.50 a dozen. These are made according to standard specifications and are generally recognized as perfect, being fairly well graded at the mills. The lowest prices, however, are quoted in private transactions between manufacturers and their favored accounts, and are not broadcast to the trade. Such private deals have usually heralded general action by the trade, and consequently they are being

taken in buying circles as a forerunner of later prices on staples.

"Other than warp-knit meshes, the novelties are forging ahead more rapidly than even the sponsors of meshes believed possible. Seamless silk goods are still holding up in that class, while Bemberg full-fashioned goods are also active. Prices are holding up exceptionally well, not only because production is still limited but because the more intelligent section of the retail trade finds prospects of making profit while profit-making is possible."

Mesh Hose for Men

Several mills are showing mesh fabric fancy half hose for men in the New York market. Some buyers think that this style has good possibilities for the summer season, in keeping with the pronounced vogue for mesh stockings for women, while others are not enthusiastic over the style.

Speakers At Dyers, Bleachers Meeting

Preparations for the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, April 2, have been completed and a very interesting meeting is promised.

The luncheon session at 1 p. m. will open the meeting. Immediately following the lunch, the following technical papers will be presented: "Piece Dyeing With Vat Colors," by Lucius Collins, of the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del.; "Chemical Control in Mercerizing," by Burton F. Mitchell, general superintendent of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., and "Shrinkage of Piece Goods," by George P. Feindel, of the Union Bleachery, Greenville.

At 3 p. m. members of the Division will divide into groups designated by the various processes in which they are interested. Informal discussion of technical problems, led by practical men, will feature the group meeting.

At 7 p. m. members of the Association will be guests at a dinner at Hotel Charlotte, sponsored by firms allied with textiles with the work of the Division. The principal address will be by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Music and entertainment will have a prominent place on the program.

Ten Reasons for Business Improvement

The United Business Service says there are ten reasons why improvement will be seen shortly:

1. The aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads and banking institutions.
2. The increased flexibility of the Federal Reserve system.
3. The voluntary wage cuts of railroad employees.
4. The decline in bank suspensions and the increase in the number of reopenings.
5. The decrease in hoarding and stability in bank deposits.
6. The rise in bond prices since the middle of December.
7. Greater stability in commodity prices is now evident.
8. Production is starting on new Ford models.
9. Progress is being made in balancing the National budget.
10. Better conditions are being reported in England.

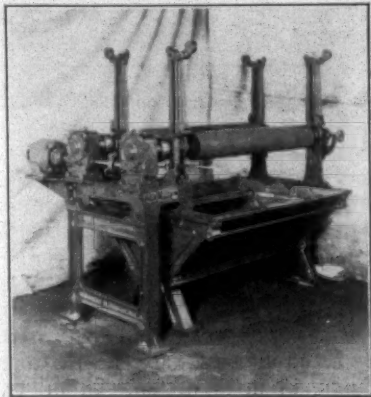
Description of New Dye Jig

Announcement is made by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company of a new light-running Dye Jig, U. S. Patent applied for.

This machine is moderately priced and is especially adapted for light silks, rayon, cotton and silk, rayon and silk and fine cotton fabric. The cloth tension in this machine is under control, warp wise, at all times.

This machine is a complete self-contained unit, individually driven, thereby eliminating all side shaft drives, pulleys and belting. It also permits placing this machine in any convenient place. This arrangement also allows the operator to move freely on all sides of the jig.

It is driven by a 1 H.P. motor through roller bearing, worm gear reducer units and flexible couplings, which



Light Running Dye Jig

insures silence of operation and low cost upkeep.

The clutches are of the dry-plate type which insure smooth starting and thereby eliminating the conventional jerking.

The beam rolls turn in SKF ball bearings and are covered on the ends to prevent formation of rust and spotting of goods.

The four immersion rolls are equipped with Parock bearings and are suspended in the tank by a bracket bolted to the outside frame of the jig. This feature entirely eliminates the necessity of drilling through the lining of the tank.

The tank for this particular machine is of a type which permits the use of a small quantity of dye liquor. It is constructed of wood, Monel metal lined and is supported by cast iron frame work. Other types of tanks can be furnished.

The hinged arm of the batcher is self-locking and it is possible to carry an extra batch bar atop of the batch arms so as to keep these extra batch bars with the wood shells from lying around on the floor.

Educational Menace

David Clark, who has been hammering away in The Southern Textile Bulletin on the leeway of socialism and atheism in the educational institutions of the land, finds an able backer in the editor of Industry and Labor, who has begun a series of articles in that paper on "The Red Hand in the Professor's Glove," to the backing up of his contention that "Socialism and Communism are running rampant in the universities and colleges of the United States of America." The series is to run ten months, which indicates the gravity of the subject under discus-

sion, in the opinion of the editor of Industry and Labor. It is his wish that every mother and father in the United States who have sons and daughters in college or who may be preparing to send their children to some institution of higher learning "could see these articles and ponder the startling revelation therein contained."

He believes that "if parents could appreciate the potential seriousness of this sinister situation, every radical nest in every school, college and university from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be exposed and speedily wiped out—for the mothers and fathers of America are decent thinkers and loyal citizens with unqualified faith in our Government, our flag and our American institutions which, ever since their inception a century and a half ago, have proven to be the most generous and judicial on God's earth."

It is charged that some of our institutions of higher education and many high schools, are wholly or in part staffed with instructors who teach, preach and practice Socialism and Communism. Specifically, it puts into evidence, among the biggest colleges, the University of Wisconsin, which, from president down, is "a volcano of seething Socialism."

Of particular concern are the "Liberal Clubs" of general organization in the colleges. For 20 years and more, declares Industry and Labor, there has been a well-defined and thoroughly organized movement to convert men and women to the revolutionary doctrines and un-American policies of Socialism, Bolshevism, Pacifism, Communism, Atheism and other equally dangerous ideas. In scores of our leading schools and colleges there have been established under socialistic direction so-called "Liberal Clubs." These collegiate societies are piloted and dominated by central groups of master minds that have been perverted by Socialism and Communism. The student bodies and faculties of such colleges, and universities are frequently addressed by well-known radicals, some of whom have served terms in the penitentiary; many such speakers are men whose one unwavering aim is to tear down and destroy what it has taken genuine Americans one hundred and fifty years to build up; men who are eager to sovietize the Government, the industries and the people of the United States of America; men who endeavor at every turn and opportunity to indoctrinate the impressionable minds of young students with the radical notions which they hope will spread to other minds and eventually destroy all the clean, constructive and God-like things that have so slowly and laboriously been built up through the ages.

The editor of Industry and Labor must be fortified with facts to sustain the serious charges he has advanced, and the public will await interestedly for the proof he promises to produce. And surely, if situations in our schools, colleges and universities are as bad as he outlines, then it is time for American parents and educational authorities to be looking into situations for themselves, with particular attention to the atheistic angle, for it is a fact established beyond dispute that chapters of societies of that kind have been organized and are functioning in some of our schools and colleges.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Textile Show Will Stress New Equipment

Greenville, S. C.—Leaders in the textile trade are agreed that competition will compel them to install the most modern machinery and adopt the latest methods and processes in order to reduce production costs. The press of today keeps manufacturers informed of inven-

tions and improvements. Through the Southern Textile Exposition advancements and refinements are exhibited and demonstrated.

The tenth show will be held during the week beginning October 17. Four-fifths of the space has been reserved. The management expects a larger attendance of executives of cotton, silk, rayon and woolen mills and dyeing, bleaching and finishing establishments than at any previous show. Preparations are being made for the comfort and convenience of both exhibitors and buyers.

The following exhibitors have signed contracts: Abbott Machine Co., Aldrich Machine Works, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Aluminum Co. of America, American Enka Corp., American Hard Rubber Co., American Moistening Co., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Armstrong Cork Co., Armstrong Machine Works, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Bahnson Co., Barber-Colman Co., Chas. Bond Co., Bristol Co., David Brown Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Celanese Corp. of America, Cling-Surface Co., Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Corn Products Refining Co., Cotton, Crane Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Crouse-Hinds Co., Curtin-Howe Corp., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Detroit Graphite Co., Draper Corp., Du Pont Paint Co., Du Pont Rayon Co., Durant Mfg. Co., Duriron Co., Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., Economy Engineering Co., Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co. Div., Finnell System, Inc., Fisher Governor Co., General Electric Co., General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Gilman Paint & Varnish Co., Graton & Knight So., Hires Turner Glass Co., H. & B. American Machine Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., International Nickel Co., Inc., Jenkins Bros., Johns-Manville Corp., Keever Starch Co., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Thomas Leyland Machinery Co., Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., Manufacturers Record, Mathieson Alkali Works, Mellind Textile Monthly, Merrow Machine Co., New Orleans Corrugated Box Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Parks-Cramer Co., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Permutit Co., Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Quaker City Chemical Co., Rayon, Reeves Pulley Co., R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Saco-Lowell Shops, Sherwin-Williams Co., Signode Steel Strapping Co., J. E. Serrine & Co., S K F Industries, Inc., Southern Textile Bulletin,

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., C. J. Taliabue Mfg. Co., W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc., Taylor Instrument Cos., Terrell Machine Co., Texas Co., Textile Finishing Machinery Co., Textile World, U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Universal Winding Co., Veeder-Root, Inc., Visco Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Industrial Survey in Gaston County

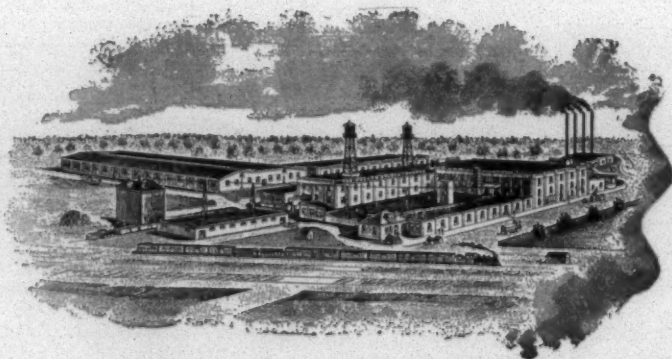
A thorough study of present industrial development and factors might influence the location of new industrial plants and distributing houses is being made at this time for the Gastonia Industrial Commission, Gastonia, N. C., in anticipation of renewed activity on the part of manufacturing concerns. Members of the commission, including some of the best known textile men of the South, believe that renewed business activity will see a further decentralization of industry. They are anticipating a continuation of the trend Southward and are determined that Gastonia and the Gastonia area shall benefit from the migration.

In order that exact, pertinent information may be available to prospective industries, the commission is now preparing an industrial survey of the area and this is rapidly approaching completion. Members of the commission state that the Gastonia area, which now produces more than 80 per cent of the fine combed cotton yarn of the United States, offers unusually attractive opportunities for the manufacture of widely diversified lines and particularly those allied in some way with the textile industry, including concerns using cotton, silk or rayon yarn or cloth, and those manufacturing machinery and supplies for textile plants.

Harness Shaft Gixen Textile School

The Watson-Williams Company of Millbury, Mass., has donated to the Textile School of North Carolina State College a number of harness shafts for dobby looms and a variety of shuttles for weaving cotton, rayon and chenille fabrics. H. J. Watson, assistant general manager of this company, is an alumnus of the State College Textile School.

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Surveys Conditions In Dry Goods Trade

The research department of R. G. Dun & Co. has completed a special survey of the dry goods trade which will appear in the forthcoming issue of Dun's Review. The survey exhaustively summarizes the events of the past year and states that sales during the first quarter of 1932 were generally fair. It also contains reports of current conditions in the dry goods trade in Albany, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Memphis, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Richmond, St. Louis, Syracuse and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The survey states that prices are fully 20 per cent under the quotations which prevailed a year ago. Since the first of the year, there have been no very measurable changes, slight advances on some goods being counter-balanced by declines on other articles.

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Textile Secrets Are Undiscovered Knowledge

(Continued from Page 10)

staple as to the possibility of improving their product and developing staple of cross sectional character, denier and other qualities that would broaden the market for such yarns and fabrics.

In all this there is convincing evidence for the open-minded man that technical progress of the industry depends not only upon adequate utilization of scientific methods, but upon cordial co-operation between the industry's staff of practically and scientifically trained men. For either to refrain from giving freely is to mark him as a "poor mixer," or as jealously guarding fancied secrets. If the former, he is unfortunate; if the latter, he is a back-number, for there are few textile secrets today that are other than undiscovered knowledge:

At Your Expense

(Continued from Page 5)

which is now due us, but she spent \$608,000,000 last year upon her army and navy.

France refuses to pay us \$50,000,000 but she spent \$457,000,000 last year upon military affairs.

Belgium can not pay us \$8,000,000 but managed to find \$23,000,000 for her army and navy.

Italy could bring her indebtedness to us up to date by paying \$15,000,000, but pleads inability to pay while spending \$332,000,000 for military forces and equipment.

Germany has borrowed from us every year more than she has paid out in reparations. She has built fine bridges, wonderful public buildings and magnificent apartment houses for which she has little need, and then declares that the burden of reparations is too great.

Our international bankers have loaned to governments and corporations abroad, several billions, which would have done much to stabilize business in this country.

They admit getting a commission of as much as \$15,000,000 upon one loan and now want the people of the United States to cancel the Government war debts, that is, assume the burden of their payment, in order that private loans may be repaid.

Verily we should tear down the American Eagle and substitute the goat as our National emblem.

The Federal employees at Washington have an active union which is eternally working for higher wages, shorter hours and more employees.

The bureaucrats in Washington, backed by everybody who has a pet scheme, are constantly working for more bureaus and more paternalism.

Our Congressmen and Senators are under constant pressure and harrassment from both groups and vote for the increases rather than continue to resist.

In spite of the fact that the cost of living has declined and that salaries and wages have been reduced in every section, and in every vocation, not a single reduction has been made in the pay of any Federal employee, and I doubt if there will be any reduction.

The Federal budget must be balanced but it seems to me that the first step should have been to reduce expenses by reducing salaries, and cutting out every unnecessary employee.

Congress is now trying to balance the budget before reducing expenses which means that you will have more taxes to pay.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Only a small amount of business was done in cotton goods last week. Reports from practically all divisions of the market showed that demand was limited and that sales covered small quantities only. Sales of gray goods were estimated to be well under production. Prices continued to hold surprisingly well in the face of the light demand. Manufacturers are apparently determined to refuse business rather than except the lower bids that were offered. Sales from second hands were limited to small lots. There is talk in the market of the necessity of further curtailment. At the same time it is hoped that reviving demand will allow mills to continue on the present schedules.

The tax program being considered by Congress and the uncertainty of what taxation methods will finally be adopted is given as one reason for the quiet market. Weaker cotton markets and unseasonable weather which has retarded retail trade are also cited.

The largest producers of towels advanced prices 3 per cent and the manufacturers of cotton and part-wool blankets will advance prices 5 per cent as of April 2. Goods on order are being taken in promptly but instances are cited where non-delivery on time have been followed by cancellations. The volume of printed goods business being done for the spring cutting trade is very substantially below that of a year ago but it is believed in the market that considerable more activity on these lines will be seen when the temperature rises generally throughout the country. Some business has been done on wide goods for manufacturing purposes but no large quantities are being taken.

Trading in fine goods has not progressed beyond a hand-to-mouth basis and few mills reported orders of any size. So far the trend toward increased use of cotton apparel this summer has had little effect on mill sales.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12
Standard prints	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple gingham	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Except for an occasional larger contract from the knitting mills, business in yarn was confined largely to small orders for prompt delivery. Some of the dealers reported that it will be the duller week in the year. The pressure to reduce prices was stronger aided by weaker cotton markets. Spinners have been trying hard to maintain prices but those who were expecting to be able to get better prices this month have been prevented from so doing because the volume of business handled was too small. March has been a disappointing month as business did not reach anything like the volume expected.

Sales of carded weaving yarns were usually small. Some orders running up to as much as 10,000 pounds were handled. Generally the amounts were smaller.

A number of insulating yarn orders were placed, small ones that had little bearing on present or later consumption. For 10 tinged ply yarn 12½ cents was reported paid, and 13 cents for 12s, basis averagely better than cheapest quality. The carpet trade ordered a little of 8s four-ply tinged at 11 cents and 12 cents for white stock. Insulators are ordering poundage out but not in volume enough to cut deeply into what is yet owing them.

Largest sales reported in the last few days were for 25,000 pounds, and these were not numerous. The majority of manufacturers are buying with more conservatism than at any time this year, mainly because of an absence of goods orders that should be on their books just before Easter.

Combed yarns are coming into more prominence, demand for these qualities holding up better than carded in the last week. Mercerizers have been buying two-ply more rapidly since improvement began in processed counts and knitters have been ordering single combed more actively. Prices are firmer than at any time this year, although unchanged over the last week, singles selling on a basis of 29 cents for 38s.

Sales of mercerized yarns during the first two months of this year and to date in March, show a decline of only about 5 per cent compared with sales during the same period in 1931, taking in practically the first quarter.

Southern Single Warps		40s	25
10s	13	40s ex.	28
12s	13½	50s	32
14s	14	60s	36
16s	14½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
20s	15	8s	13
26s	18	10s	13½
30s	19	12s	14
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	15
		20s	16
8s	12½	Carpet Yarns	
10s	13	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
12s	13½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
16s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½
20s	15½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
24s	17½	8s, 1-ply	11
30s	19½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12½
36s	25	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13
40s	26	12s, 2-ply	13
40s ex.	28½	16s, 2-ply	14
Southern Single Skeins		20s, 2-ply	14½
8s	12½	26s, 2-ply	17
10s	13	30s, 2-ply	18½
12s	13½	Southern Frame Cones	
14s	14	8s	13
16s	14½	10s	13
20s	15	12s	13½
26s	18	14s	14
30s	19	16s	14½
30s ex.	20½	18s	15
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		20s	15½
8s	12½	22s	16½
10s	13	24s	17½
12s	13½	26s	18½
14s	14	28s	19
16s	14½	30s	19
20s	15½	30s	18½
24s	17½		
26s	18½		
30s	19½		

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MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hulta, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 611 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chaspe, Americans Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy B. Clemmons, 925 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga. L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Molins, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canby, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. O. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumpton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 S. St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Charlotte, N. C.; Woodward Wright Co., 45 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lentz Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Repair, 621 E. McBe Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. KING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Textile Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR KING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C. A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING KING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 3039 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

"Tally-Ho Cord"

Manufacturers in five different classifications are welcoming with unusual enthusiasm a new duren fabric development called "Tally-Ho Cord," distributed by Blackstone-Stallman, Inc. This fabric was inspired by the Duren Association's fashion department and developed by Blackstone-Stallman.

"Tally-Ho Cord," an all duren cord-ribbed weave with considerable surface interest and great strength, first appeared a fortnight ago in an important line of I. Miller footwear. A similar weight appeared immediately afterward in a new and smartly styled line of Stone & Cropper handbags. Another lighter weight is now in process of being woven for several important garment makers who have ordered it for coats, suits and street dresses. The latter houses include Philip Mangone Co., Inc., who will introduce this duren fabric in coats; William Bloom and Davidow, who will use it in suits; and Brows & Jacobson, who will develop it in smart riding habits. Farrington & Evans have ordered "Tally-Ho" for a line of street hats.

This fabric is being referred to by various manufacturers as the "most adaptable fabric of the year." So widespread an initial career for a single weave is considered in the trade an outstanding achievement and excellent reflection upon its basic yarn quality, handling and styling.

"Tally-Ho" is a fine count fabric similar in appearance to those fine, sturdy materials used years ago in English riding breeches. S. A. Jacobson, of Brows & Jacobson, said this week that he considered "Tally-Ho" the strongest and finest cotton development yet to enter his establishment. Its launderability, he pointed out, is also a strong character indication and a highly desirable quality for riding habits. The habits planned by this house will include sleeveless jackets, which Brows & Jacobson consider very important both from the fashion and comfort points of view. Both breeches and jodpurs will be offered.

In promoting "Tally-Ho Cord" Blackstone-Stallman emphasize its all-duren content; the facts that it is cool, strong and durable, that it cleans easily and dyes admirably and that it is to be counted upon neither to crack nor split. They call attention also to the readiness with which leading style creators in this country have seized "Tally-Ho" for important fashion uses.

World-Wide Interest in Expanding Markets

Pointing out many practical opportunities for extending the market for cotton goods for both industrial and household purposes as demonstrated by the work of the Cotton-Textile Institute, N. S. Pearse, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England, in a recent address before the cotton manufacturers of Italy, has urged upon the latter an organized program of activities toward this end. Like proposals have been made to similar groups in various other European countries by Mr. Pearse, who states that he is "convinced that the time has come for the creation of an Institute, or its equivalent, for the advancement of the European cotton manufacturing industry."

Mr. Pearse's speech at Milano, Italy, appears as the leading article in the current issue of the official bulletin of the Italian Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers. After describing in detail many of the uses for cotton being developed by the Institute in New York City, the results of whose work are classed as "greatly astounding," the address is concluded with the following paragraph:

"This industry interests the whole world. In my judgment there is a vast amount of new uses, industrial and domestic, which should make headway. This movement I do not doubt should be directed by the cotton organizations of Europe. Persevering in this manner, the mills all over the world will open a new era of prosperity in the cotton industry."

A recent number of the Cotton Manufacturers' Council of Barcelona, Spain, reprints a special article regarding the Institute's new uses activities as lately appeared in the "Textile Zeitung" of Berlin, Germany, and the Textile World, New York.

In commenting on the significant development of interest abroad in the American industry's success in stimulating a demand for all kinds of cotton goods, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, stated:

"Recognizing the vital importance of facilitating future European purchases of American cotton, foreign manufacturers are assured of the Institute's continuing co-operation in their welcome efforts to effect an increased consumption abroad."

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Griffin, Ga.

WORK DONE BY EAST GRIFFIN P. T. A. SHOULD INSPIRE OTHERS

Looking at the record of achievements of the East Griffin P. T. A., we can truthfully say our motto has been, "We do things as well as form plans."

At our September reorganization meeting it was decided to do something definite each meeting for the betterment of our school and community. This first month was devoted to a membership drive and the duties of home-room mothers outlined and stressed. The immediate need was the equipment of a rest-room for the teachers and a vacant room was fitted with a lavatory; tables and curtains were donated and the appearance as well as the usefulness is a delight to all who had part in this enterprise.

During October a Halloween Carnival was planned and netted a neat sum to the treasury. Chairs already in use were repaired, giving work to a man needing employment and six new chairs purchased.

November found us entering into the Thanksgiving spirit and six families were made thankful that we remembered them.

In December a program planned in the celebration of the Christmas festivities was given. Each grade and child had a part. Over 300 children sang carols and gave a varied program. As an expression of our appreciation to the children we donated half the funds for a school Christmas tree.

In January song books were purchased to encourage better singing at our meetings. A play by out-of-town talent was fostered and funds added to the treasury.

The February meeting was devoted to "Daddies Night" and a social given by teachers was enjoyed. A request from the girls for a volleyball and bat and ball to help equip a boys' baseball team was not denied.

March finds us prepared to send delegates to Macon to the State Convention.

April is our "Better Health" month and plans will be completed for a May Day program using every child. In May will be given the annual picnic for the entire school.

The program committee, Mrs. J. R. Jinks, Mrs. J. C. Pelt and Mrs. Ned Pendergrass have provided competent and interesting speakers. Those helping in this manner included Mrs. L. C. Warren, Judge Arthur Maddox, Rev. A. S. Ulm, Judge W. E. H. Searcy, Mr. J. A. Swanson and Dr. Glisson. Local talent and visiting musicians have made an enjoyable contribution to each program and to them we are grateful.

The registration of those who attend has been a help to the home-room mothers. These lists are given to the teachers and new members solicited after each meeting. We have to date 57 members. When possible at least twenty minutes have been spent by parents in the individual rooms with teachers inspecting posters, sand tables and the outstanding work accomplished that month. This has added zest and the spirit of competition in the appearance of the rooms, and approved by teachers, pupils and parents.

Instead of giving a banner to the grade having best attendance of mothers, a book has been donated and the room library enlarged. Using books in the last year's "Loan Library" and new ones purchased this year, 39 children have been assisted in obtaining school books. This has filled a distressing need this year.

In our expenditures, \$7.30 was donated in cash, and we have spent \$72.38, leaving \$45.27 to finish the activities planned.

Mrs. J. B. Poteet, President, Mrs. Roy Davenport, Vice-President, Mrs. G. H. Nixon, Treasurer, and Mrs. W. G. Hollingsworth, Secretary, have been the officers for this successful year. Each committee has served well and the co-operation of teachers and parents has made this report possible.

MRS. MARTHA CARPENTER,
Publicity Chairman.

Raleigh, N. C.

PILOT MILLS CO.—ONE MILL THAT GETS MORE ORDERS THAN IT CAN FILL

What a change at the Old Pilot Mills! A year ago they were owned by the Consolidated Textile Corp., had terrible reverses, and were sold out to W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, controlling stockholder, and a few others.

C. S. Tatum, who was Division manager and superintendent of the former company, is now secretary and manager of the present Company—a compliment to his textile efficiency and high Christian character.

Mr. Tatum was very active in saving this mill for the people of Raleigh. He could not bear the thought of hundreds being turned out without work. He prayed and worked, throwing the influence of his fine personality in the endeavor, and saved his people from idleness and from want.

This mill company does not have a selling agency. There is no one between the mill and the merchant, and orders come fast and furious. Western Union Telegraph messengers are constantly delivering orders, and some customers come for their supplies and refuse to leave till the product is shipped! Nothing like this has been seen anywhere in a long time, and every operative gets a big thrill from these transactions.

The product is varied—mostly furniture covers and upholstery for cars, of lovely irresistible patterns of every conceivable color and style.

"Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were made happy with a gift of enough of the famous "Oak Leaf" pattern to dress up our Buick. My! but we'll feel fine when we get those covers made!

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF COTTON USED PER WEEK

To give some idea of what this 10,000-spindle mill, with 350 looms, is turning out, see this: It takes from 135 to 150 bales of cotton per week, which produces 50,000 to 60,000 pounds, or up to 170,000 yards finished goods per week.

More than a thousand people are made happy through the pay roll, some of whom live at Caraleigh Mill, which has been closed down for several months.

C. A. Davis, Jr., superintendent, is a young man who was brought up in the lap of textiles. His grandfather was among the pioneer mill men of the State, and was at old Tuckasee Mill with the Rhynes, long ago. Mr. Davis is a textile graduate of State College, 1926, and a trip through the mill with him will convince anyone of his capability. He uses his head for more than a hat rack, and is never happier than when solving a knotty problem, or inventing ways and means to save money for his company.

Mr. Tatum is an expert in Sizing, so is Mr. Davis, and they make their own. Not many mills can do this with good results. We can think of very few that will tackle this job.

OVERSEERS

J. E. Cole, overseer carding, has been here about all his life; W. B. Warren, overseer spinning, is a well known textile man and we count him and his charming wife among our best friends. Their home was thrown open to us, and we had a delightful visit with them; U. N. Richardson is overseer weaving; C. E. Danieleley, overseer finishing; W. M. Richardson, shipping clerk; P. N. Hughes, dyer; E. T. Davidson, master mechanic. (Say, Mr. Davidson, we were sorry to miss seeing you. Do hope your wife is fully recovered. Won't you please send us your renewal subscription? Thank you!)

W. G. Westbrook, office manager, has been here since he finished college several years ago and is as fine as can be.

Parks Garrison, textile graduate of State College, class of '31, is designer.

SOME FUN

When Superintendent Davis saw "Uncle Hamp" come in with Mr. Warren, he said to me:

"Is that Mr. Dabbs?" "Yes," I answered, and he exclaimed: "Heck! he's no dab—he's the whole works!"

When Mr. Warren saw Mr. Dabbs, he must have been afraid to speak to me, for I had a hard time getting his attention.

"Uncle Hamp" was very hoarse that day, but it did not keep him from talking. (He's a great talker, for he out-talked me last August!) When I asked Mr. Tatum what would help "Uncle Hamp's" hoarseness, he suggested "a complete rest of the vocal organs!"

Huntsville, Ala.

DALLAS Y. M. C. A.

Some of these days Uncle Hamp and I are going to dump our baggage in that pretty village and stay long enough to get acquainted with those fine people.

It's hard to imagine a more beautiful place, or one with a more friendly and congenial atmosphere.

We were disappointed because Superintendent W. L. Denham was away, but looked up our correspondent, Miss Lillian Fisher, and visited one of the liveliest Y. M. C. A.'s imaginable.

W. P. Fanning, Y. secretary, is the right man in the right place, and is doing fine work in the community, socially and religiously.

There are various clubs for boys and girls, night classes, athletics, and everything needed to develop brain and brawn. Those Dallas boys and girls are "go-getters" and have many victories to their credit in basketball, baseball and other activities.

Miss Lillian, won't you please give us the names of Mr. Fanning's co-workers? Having lost our notes, we are unable to go into details.

A WONDERFULLY FINE SCHOOL

One of the handsomest school buildings we've seen anywhere is at Dallas, and the boys and girls are encouraged (and helped when necessary) to finish High School. A number go from here to college each year, and in every instance they are fully qualified and easily take honors.

It is a source of never-ending joy to this pen pusher to note the wonderful progress made, educationally, in the South. Mill children have every advantage that city children have—and often better. Mill boys stood better physical tests and made better soldiers than did the city boys, and mill children are among the best in High School.

Florence, Ala.

FLORENCE COTTON MILLS

This is where the genial J. W. Nipper is superintendent—a man who has friends all over the South, and who is devotedly loved by those who work for him. This mill has 8,000 spindles and 201 looms, the product being sheeting and bag goods.

F. E. Chasteen is overseer carding and spinning; E. L. Crockett, overseer weaving; W. Baggett, overseer cloth room; T. E. Richard, master mechanic.

The people at this mill have lovely flower yards and pot plants in summer and delight in sharing them with their friends.

And Oh boy! what fun they do have with hook and line, below Wilson Dam where there are an abundance of all kinds of fish.

Too Busy To Live

(New York Times)

For persons afflicted with hurrrytis:

He hadn't time to greet the day,
He hadn't time to laugh or play;
He hadn't time to even smile;
He hadn't time to glean the news,
He hadn't time to dream or muse;
He hadn't time to train his mind,
He hadn't time to be just kind,
He hadn't time to see a joke,
He hadn't time to write his folks;
He hadn't time to eat a meal,
He hadn't time to reepley feel;
He hadn't time to take a rest,
He hadn't time to act his best;
He hadn't time to help a cause,
He hadn't time to make a pause;
He hadn't time to pen a note,
He hadn't time to cast a vote;
He hadn't time to sing a song,
He hadn't time to right a wrong;
He hadn't time to send a gift,
He hadn't time to practice thrift;
He hadn't time to exercise,
He hadn't time to scan the skies;
He hadn't time to heed a cry,
He hadn't time to say good-bye;
He hadn't time to study poise,
He hadn't time to repress noise;
He hadn't time to go abroad,
He hadn't time to serve his God;
He hadn't time to lend or give,
He hadn't time to really live;
He hadn't time to read this verse,
He hadn't time—he's in a hearse.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as card grinder. A No. 1, can clothe cards. Can also fix other cards room machinery; H. & B. and others. Like job that needs building up. Satisfy you on any; will go anywhere. Address 909 Eightieth St., South, Birmingham, Ala., care H. E. Bridges.

POSITION WANTED as portable warp tying machine operator. Eleven years experience. Address "Warp," care Southern Bulletin Bulletin.

Manville-Jenckes To Quit Pawtucket

Providence, R. I.—The entire operating and office force of the main plant of Manville-Jenckes Company in Pawtucket and most of the textile machinery will be transferred to the

Manville Mills of the company in Cumberland between now and June 15. The transfer will affect approximately 400 persons now at work in the Pawtucket mills of the concern and at the main office in that city. When the job of moving several hundred looms, spinning frames, twistors and other equipment is completed the two huge mills will be empty, with future disposition of them a matter of doubt.

Because the transfer will be effected before June 15, it is indicated that the move is under way to avoid Pawtucket tax assessments which fall due on that date. Although most of the equipment will go to Cumberland, it was learned that a small portion will go to the Gastonia plant, and some will be offered for sale.

Antiquated machinery will be junked. Transfer of the 320 operatives and 50 members of the executive and office force will be made gradually, it was said.

Consolidated Textile Net Loss \$3,282,862

Report of Consolidated Textile Corporation and Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., for year ended January 2, 1932, shows net loss of \$3,282,862 after depreciation, unpaid interest, etc., and after first preferred dividends on 8 per cent Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., stock and after deduction of \$2,034,694 excess of book value of plants sold during the year over sales value. This compares with net loss in period from December 28, 1929, to January 3, 1931, of \$2,411,199.

Warp Knitters Purchase More 100 Denier Bemberg

Marked expansion in the use of 100 denier Bemberg yarn by warp knitters in the past three weeks is reported by E. C. Morse, director of co-operative merchandising for the American Bemberg Corporation. The company is well sold up on that number.

Reports from retail outlets, which are also reflected in the company's yarn sales, indicate a growing consumer demand for women's undergarments of single-bar tricot Bemberg cloths. These are featured in the spring lines of a number of the leading underwear concerns.

Warp knitters are also showing a lively interest in 40 and 52 denier Bemberg yarns.

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And that is important to you as a purchaser of manufactured articles. For the cost of distribution enters into the cost of everything you buy. Efficiently distributed goods cost less, quality for quality, than goods distributed through haphazard methods.

Manufacturers who advertise in business papers use the shortest, most direct, most economical way to reach you with a selling message. They are buying concentrated circulation **WITHOUT WASTE**. They are applying advertising dollars wisely where those dollars will reduce other selling costs.

Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



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